

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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JAPAN

Agenda of Nakasone April Trip to U.S. Outlined	C 1
Komeito Leader, Bush Discuss USSR Asia SS-20's	C 1
Fujitsu Threatens Closure of San Diego Factory	C 2
Japan To Cooperate In Marcos Assets Probe	C 2
Miyamoto Sees No Progress in JCP-CPC Relations	C 3
Japan, Persian Gulf States Agree on Cooperation	C 4

NORTH KOREA

Philippine Unrest Compared to ROK Instability	D 1
[NODONG SINMUN 12 Mar]	
South's 'Spirit of Independence' Detrimental	D 4
[NODONG SINMUN 10 Mar]	
Chon's Political Avarice, Repression Denounced	D 5
[NODONG SINMUN 11 Mar]	
Suppression of Signature Campaign Condemned	D 6
DJP Slander of NKDP Political Schedule Assailed	D 8
[NODONG SINMUN 9 Mar]	
Kim Yong-nam Confers With Libyan Counterpart	D 9
Kim Il-song Greet's Syria's Al-Asad on Anniversary	D 9
Kim Il-song Greet's Mauritians on Independence Day	D 9
WPK Sends Greetings to Indian CP Congress	D 10
So Yun-sok Attends Construction Workers Meeting	D 12
So Yun-sok Attends Communications Satellite Rally	D 12
Pyongyang Earth Satellite Station Operating Well	D 12
Communist Moral Indoctrination Methods Explicated	D 13
[NODONG SINMUN 8 Mar]	

SOUTH KOREA

Need for Precautionary Step Against North Noted	E 1
[THE KOREA TIMES 13 Mar]	
Leaders Fail To Agree on Constitutional Panel	E 1
[THE KOREA TIMES 13 Mar]	
DJP Proposes Punitive Suspension of Assemblymen	E 2
[THE KOREA TIMES 12 Mar]	
Chon Urges Discipline for Collective Antisocial Acts	E 3
Cardinal Kim Calls for Political Reconciliation	E 3
[TONG-A ILBO 10 Mar]	

BURMA

State Council Appoints 5 New Deputy Ministers	G 1
4th People's Assembly Meeting Continues	G 1
2d Day Activities	G 1
3d Day Activities	G 2

CAMBODIA

Heng Samrin Press Conference on CPSU Congress	H	1
Hun Sen Receives Australian Parliamentarians	H	1
Guerilla Activities Increasing Says SRV 'Source' [AFP]	H	2
THE NATION Cites SRV Attack on Border Pass [13 Mar]	H	3
CGDK Foreign Ministry Urges Heng Samrin To Defect [VODK]	H	4
Rocket Attack on Phnom Penh, Other Action Cited [VONADK]	H	4
VONADK Reports DK Army Attacks Kompong Thom Town	H	5

LAOS

Politburo Assesses 27th CPSU Congress Activities	I	1
Decree Issued on Mourning for Sweden's Olaf Palme	I	1
Delegation To Attend Funeral	I	2
Leaders Greet MPR's Batmonh on 60th Birthday	I	2

THAILAND

Spokesman Denies Athit Extension Approved by Prem	J	1
SRV Troops at Cambodian Border Announce 5 Demands [MATICHON 12 Mar]	J	1
Commander on Communist Suppression With Malaysia	J	2
MCP-Controlled Areas	J	2

VIETNAM

CPV Organization Department on 1986 Tasks [NHAN DAN 1 Mar]	K	1
Truong Chinh Meeting With Congolese Group Reported	K	2
Democratic Party Holds Plenary Conference	K	3
Tran Quynh Heads Delegation to Palme Funeral	K	3
Bangladesh Government Trade Delegation Visits	K	3
Thai Binh Reports Success in Birth Control	K	4
NHAN DAN on Grain Production in Mountainous Areas [10 Mar]	K	4

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Government Opposes U.S. Plan To Aid Contras	M	1
Hayden Back From Manila, Remarks on Marcos Wealth	M	1
Denies Aid Going to Communists	M	1

NEW ZEALAND

Effect of Philippine Crisis on ANZUS Analyzed [THE EVENING POST 4 Mar]	M	2
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MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Romanian Foreign Minister on 3-Day Visit	O	1
Arrives 12 March	O	1
Attends Economic Talks	O	1
Meets With Rithauddeen	O	1
White Paper Calls 'Memali Incident' Islamic Plot	O	2
Official Cites Extremists as Cause	O	4

PHILIPPINES

Aquino Interviewed on Commitment to Change [Rome LA REPUBBLICA 11 Mar]	P 1
Further on Aquino Meeting With Military	P 4
Cabinet Discusses Price Cuts, New Constitution	P 4
Gonzales Comments on Government Committee	P 5
New First Deputy Foreign Minister Hailed [MANILA BULLETIN 12 Mar]	P 6
Columnist Sees New Cabinet Similar to Marcos' [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 4 Mar]	P 6
Paper Urges Revolutionary Government Declaration [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 5 Mar]	P 8
MP Calls for Prosecution of Rights Violators [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 5 Mar]	P 9
Cases Against Retirees Proceed	P 9
Columnist Urges Aquino To Probe Marcos Crimes [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 1 Mar]	P 9
Columnist Opposes Retention of Media Office [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 4 Mar]	P 10
Disenchantment With New Administration Seen [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 5 Mar]	P 11
'More Independent' Policy Expected Toward U.S. [BUSINESS DAY 12 Mar]	P 13
Foreign Policy Viewed; Vote on U.S. Bases Posed [MANILA BULLETIN 11 Mar]	P 14
Documents at Malacanang Indicate Marcos Wealth	P 15
Salonga Comments on Trip, Contributions to Reagan [KYODO]	P 16
KBL Forms Council To Revitalize Party [PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS 12 Mar]	P 16
Regime Seriously Considering Dialogue With Rebels [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 5 Mar]	P 17
Militant Youth Groups Want Talks [PHILIPPINES DAILY INQUIRER 4 Mar]	P 18
Panay NPA Vows To Continue Armed Struggle [KYODO]	P 19
April 6 Liberation Movement To Disband [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 5 Mar]	P 20
'Light a Fire' Movement Reportedly Disappears [AFP]	P 20
Options for Resolving Communist Insurgency Viewed [AFP]	P 21
Southern 'Warlord' Denies Fleeing in Lanao del Sur	P 22
Reported 'Massacre' of Civilians Denied	P 23
MANILA BULLETIN on Improving Military Moral [11 Mar]	P 23
MNLF Autonomy Talks Said Jeopardized by Manila [AFP]	P 24
Constabulary Forces Surround Nigerian Embassy [AFP]	P 25

AGENDA OF NAKASONE APRIL TRIP TO U.S. OUTLINED

OW121155 Tokyo KYODO in English 1131 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will visit the United States April 12-15 for talks with President Ronald Reagan, the chief government spokesman announced Wednesday. Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda told a news conference that Nakasone will leave Tokyo on April 12, arriving in Washington the same day. He will remain in Washington until April 14, returning to Tokyo on April 15. The prime minister will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, who will attend the Nakasone-Reagan meeting together with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Gotoda said.

The primary goal of the upcoming trip is to enable Nakasone to exchange views with Reagan on the Tokyo economic summit of seven industrialized democracies to be held in May, government sources said. However, Nakasone is expected to brief Reagan on ways to resolve economic frictions that are expected to be suggested later this month by Keikoken, a private advisory body Nakasone set up last year to review Japan's economic structure in order to promote greater harmony in international trade relations. Gotoda said the precise agenda of the Nakasone-Reagan talks will be set through diplomatic channels.

According to a senior Foreign Ministry official, Nakasone and Reagan are expected to hold two sessions of talks, with one of the sessions -- which falls on a Sunday -- to be held at Camp David.

Meanwhile, after the Washington summit, Abe will attend a ministerial conference of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris on April 17 and 18, Foreign Ministry officials said. While attending the conference, Abe will meet his French and Italian counterparts as well as European Community (EC) Commissioner for External Relations Willy le Clercq to discuss preparations for the Tokyo Summit, the ministry said. Abe has already met his counterparts in the United States, Canada, Britain and West Germany for the same purpose and his visit to Paris will complete his preparatory talks with all his counterparts in the seven advanced democracies that will participate in the Tokyo Summit.

KOMEITO LEADER, BUSH DISCUSS USSR ASIAN SS-20'S

OW130029 Tokyo KYODO in English 0016 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, March 12 KYODO -- The United States will not sacrifice the interests of Japan in negotiating a nuclear control agreement with the Soviet Union, U.S. Vice President George Bush said Wednesday. Bush made the statement in a meeting at the White House with Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of Komeito, Japan's No 2 opposition party, a Takeiri aide said. Takeiri, currently on a visit to the United States, also obtained assurances from Bush that the U.S. will seek a reduction of Soviet SS-20 nuclear missiles deployed in Asia, the Takeiri aide said.

Touching on the U.S.-Soviet talks on the reduction of medium range nuclear weapons, Bush told Takeiri that the United States will not reach any agreement nor conduct any negotiation with the Soviet Union that will jeopardize Japan's interests, the aide said. The United States will not sacrifice the interests of the countries in Asia while seeking peace in Europe, Bush was quoted as telling Takeiri. Bush's remarks on the U.S. position in nuclear control talks were made in response to Takeiri's saying that he was happy that the United States had urged the Soviet Union to scrap all SS-20 missiles instead of the 50 percent Moscow has proposed.

Bush said, however, there had been little progress in the U.S.-Soviet nuclear control talks at Geneva. He said the United States had not given up hope for a summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev this year in the United States, noting that Gorbachev himself had promised to attend such a gathering.

The aide said Bush told Takeiri that pressure for protectionist measures and demands for greater access to the Japanese market had eased off in the United States. Bush also expressed appreciation for Japan's efforts to whittle down its trade surplus with the United States by stimulating its domestic economy, Takeiri's aide said.

In another meeting, U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter told Takeiri that the Reagan administration is expected to make a decision next week on the market areas that it wants included in a second round of 'MOSS' trade talks with Japan. Yeutter, however, refused to specify the number of market sectors in which the U.S. is interested, although trade sources say processed farm produce, chemical products and high-tech products are likely candidates.

FUJITSU THREATENS CLOSURE OF SAN DIEGO FACTORY

OW121317 Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO -- Fujitsu Ltd. reacted sharply Wednesday to a U.S. 'dumping' ruling against Japanese semiconductor manufacturers and threatened to shut down or scale down its factory in California. A spokesman for Japan's major computer manufacturer said, "We may have to reconsider operations of our factory in the United States in the worst case." His remark was regarded as a suggestion that the company would not hesitate to close down or scale down operations of its chip-manufacturing factory in San Diego.

The U.S. Commerce Department said in a preliminary ruling Tuesday that Eight Japanese semiconductor makers are dumping erasable programmable read-only memory chips (eproms) used in computers and other electronic equipment. Fujitsu completes semifinished eproms and dynamic random access memory chips (drams) shipped from Japan at the San Diego factory. Industry sources estimated that eproms manufactured at the plant account for at least 70-80 percent of the company's total semiconductor sales. The Commerce Department estimated the dumping margins for Fujitsu at 145.9 percent, the second-highest next to 188 percent for NEC Corp.

"Local production will be made disadvantageous if semifinished products (shipped from Japan) are included in calculating the dumping margin," said the official. "We cannot but regret that an unreasonable calculation formula has been employed." The Commerce Department is scheduled to hand down a final ruling on the issue May 27. Fujitsu and other makers such as Hitachi and NEC may reconsider local production of computer components in the United States if the department makes a ruling against them, industry sources said.

JAPAN TO COOPERATE IN MARCOS ASSETS PROBE

OW131045 Tokyo KYODO in English 1039 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 13 KYODO -- Japan is prepared to "respond" to request from the new Philippine Government for an investigation into hidden assets of former President Ferdinand E. Marcos, Foreign Ministry officials said Thursday.

"Japan will deal with requests from the government of President Corazon Aquino for a probe" of the Marcos family's hidden assets in Japan, if any, said a senior Foreign Ministry official. The official, while asking for anonymity, made the remark in connection with full scale cooperation by the United States in the ongoing Filipino investigation into funds channeled into America by Marcos and his family members and aides.

Another Foreign Ministry official involved in Philippines affairs noted that the Japanese Government has not received any request for cooperation from the Aquino government so far. "There has to be some evidence or proof that Mr. Marcos has covert assets here in Japan before we respond to such a request," the official said. He added that at present there is no evidence or proof to warrant response to such a request from the Philippines.

But Japan, now no. 1 aid supplier for the Philippines, had long been perceived by Marcos foes as a driving force behind the long Marcos regime through massive economic assistance.

In an effort to respond positively to requests for aid from the Corazon government, the Foreign Ministry will dispatch a high-powered mission to Manila next Thursday, an aid expert in the ministry said. The mission, to be led by Kimio Fujita, director general of the ministry's Economic Cooperation Bureau, will stay in the Philippines for several days to discuss with Filipino leaders ways to utilize Japanese aid and improve the well-being of the Filipino people, the Foreign Ministry official said.

Last month, Japan postponed a scheduled signing here for a large portion of 49.5 billion yen in financial assistance to the Philippines, pending resolution of that country's political crisis stemming from the tainted presidential election. No new date has been set for the signing ceremony here between the quasi-governmental overseas economic cooperation fund and the Philippine government, the official said.

MIYAMOTO SEES NO PROGRESS IN JCP-CPC RELATIONS

OW130405 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] JCP Chairman Miyamoto disclosed at a Central Committee plenary session today that the JCP and the CPC have made no progress toward reconciliation since their talks last year, referring to an article by Sun Pinghua, vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, carried in the CPC organ RENMIN RIBAO last October. He said: This article failed to show self-reflection in treating those who had attacked the JCP. The very fact that this article was published tells where the relations between the two parties actually stand.

He thus disclosed that no progress has been made toward JCP-CPC reconciliation since their talks last year, held for the first time in 19 years.

Chairman Miyamoto also touched on issues of redistribution of House of Representatives seats among constituencies, Diet dissolution, and general elections. He said: It is widely held that the current seat distribution runs counter to the Constitution. Therefore, it would be a crime against parliamentary democracy to dissolve the House of Representatives and hold general elections without revamping the current seat allocation on the pretext of seeking the people's judgement. It would also represent a Japanese version of Marcos politics.

He thus stressed his opposition to dissolving the House of Representatives and holding general elections without changing the current seat allocation.

JAPAN, PERSIAN GULF STATES AGREE ON COOPERATION

OW111205 Tokyo KYODO in English 1158 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 KYODO -- Japan and six Persian Gulf states Tuesday agreed that they should promote bilateral cooperation in four fields -- trade, investment, technical transfers and energy.

The agreement was reached at the first working-level consultations between Japan and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) held at the Foreign Ministry here. The GCC consists of six oil-producing countries on the Persian Gulf, including Saudi Arabia.

This is the first time that the GCC has held government-level consultations with Japan, although it has held similar consultations with the United States and the European Community (EC).

A Saudi Foreign Ministry official told the session that Japan-GCC economic relations will deepen in the future, noting that economies of the Six GCC member states are being steered under the initiative of the private sector rather than under government leadership. The GCC nations are also working to form a tariff union, featuring common tariffs, in April 1987, he said. Japan was represented at the consultations by officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

PHILIPPINE UNREST COMPARED TO ROK INSTABILITY

SK121245 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korea 2145 GMT 11 Mar 86

[12 March NODONG SINMUN commentary: "Is It True That South Korea Is Less Critical Than the Philippines?"]

[Text] Recently, opinions stressing the difference between the Philippines and South Korea have been put forward in Washington and Seoul. B. Kalb, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs pointed out that the situations in the Philippines and South Korea are quite different, taking as an example the fact that the South Korean ruler promised to step down upon completion of his term of office and that democratization has been pushed ahead in South Korea.

P. Wolfowitz, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, said that South Korea, unlike the Philippines, is demonstrating an impressive record in the fields of the economy and security, and hopeful steps have been taken for development of the situation. Similar assertions were also made by other officials in the U.S. State Department.

Seoul is also frantically stressing the differences between the Philippines and South Korea. Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said that the political situation in the Philippines and South Korea is not the same, and judging South Korea by taking the Philippines as an example is a dangerous idea. He repeated the same remarks in a meeting with Americans on 8 March.

Such assertions have been abruptly asserted since dictator Marcos was expelled from power in the Philippines. The end of Marcos, who was expelled from power by being rejected by the people, has become a topic of conversation in South Korea, evoking public opinion that a situation similar to that in the Philippines can be touched off in South Korea.

On the basis of this, a human rights group in the United States pointed out that the Philippine situation has shifted people's attention from Manila to Seoul. Today the United States is afraid of the effect the Philippine situation is exerting on South Korea. Assertions that the situations in the Philippines and South Korea are not the same have been fabricated to block such effects. However, such assertions have failed to win the support of public opinion. Those who judge all matters fairly and objectively do not support such assertions.

The U.S. newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES noted that there are uneasy factors similar to those in the Philippines present the development of the South Korean situation.

Both Marcos and Chon Tu-hwan are fascist dictators and U.S. stooges who inflicted immeasurable calamities and pain on the people while executing the U.S. policy of subjugation. Marcos and Chon Tu-hwan lost popularity and have been rejected by the people. The Philippines and South Korea both have U.S. military bases. There is no essential difference between the Philippines and South Korea. Differences, if there are any, exist in that degree of political unrest in South Korea is more serious than that in the Philippines. The situation in South Korea is far more critical than that in the Philippines in every respect.

When Marcos was in power, Filipinos were allowed to exercise the right of direct election and had freedom of speech, of publication, of assembly and of demonstration, though such freedoms were somewhat restricted. There are no such basic rights in South Korea. Of the eligible voters, 99.98 percent are deprived of their franchise. The signature collection campaign for constitutional revision for direct elections has been subjected to cruel judicial sanctions.

The participants in strikes, assemblies and demonstrations have been raided by riot police and searched and arrested repeatedly without warrants. There are large U.S. military bases at Clark and Subic Bay in the Philippines. However, there are scores of such bases in South Korea. There are limits to the use of military bases in the Philippines. However, there is no time limit in using the U.S. military bases in South Korea. Furthermore, even numerous nuclear weapons have been deployed there.

This is a prime factor for aggravating tension in Korea and Asia and for increasing the danger of a nuclear war. The monopolistic capital that has infiltrated into the Philippines is not small, but is nothing comparable to that in South Korea. Monopolistic capital amounting to some \$60 billion and more than 1,000 enterprises have infiltrated into South Korea and seized control of all sectors of the economy.

The United States highly appraises South Korea for effecting an impressive record in the economic field. However, South Korea, which claims that exports are its prime endeavor, has had an excess of several billion dollars in imports over exports every year and has placed itself on a heap of foreign debts amounting to more than \$50 billion by dragging in natural resources. We can only ask what other impressive records South Korea has scored.

The monopoly capital and foreign loans introduced from foreign countries, including the United States, have not been used to develop the national economy but have been appropriated to enrich the comprador capitalists, for accelerating the militarization of the economy, and for accumulating wealth for a special class in a corrupt way.

Acts of illegal profiteering by Chon Tu-hwan and his relatives that are already known to the world are not insignificant. People say that the amount of property the Marcoses have taken to the United States roughly amounts to \$350 million. However, the amount of illegal profiteering by Yi Sun-cha, Chon Tu-hwan's wife, who is known as a woman real estate broker, is far more than this.

The United States is attempting to justify its theory, which stresses a difference in comparison of the South Korean dictator, who has pledged that he will step down when his term of office expires, with Marcos, who held power for 20 years. However, there is no indication that the incumbent ruler will step down. There is no previous instance in which a South Korean ruler has voluntarily stepped down from power. The former dictator revised the Constitution more than three times even after he pledged that he will not remain in power for the second term.

If the incumbent dictator had the genuine intention to step down, he would neither suppress the signature collection campaign calling for a direct election system as viciously as he is today nor attempt to deprive the voters of the right to vote and block in advance the possibility of candidacy by the opposition forces. The signature collection campaign is a legal petition movement allowed even under the present constitution. The South Korean people should be allowed to exercise their rights to petition for their political demands and to elect the president they want.

The acts of the present rulers, who are frantically blocking the movement for revising the constitution for direct elections while violating the provisions of the laws they enacted, are aimed to prolong their power. They reveal no indication that they will tamely step down.

The remark that he will step down when his term of office expires is nothing more than a smokescreen to appease the masses' spirit of resistance, enhanced in demanding the resignation of the dictator. The United States should not regard such a remark as a shield for discussing differences between the Philippines and South Korea. This only reminds us of an old saying about double-dealing tactics.

Chon Tu-hwan is a worse pro-U.S. fascist element than Marcos and has committed more crimes before the nation and the people than Marcos did. The United States will never be able to conceal the crimes of the South Korean dictator with any jerry-rigging.

REUTER reported from Washington that if such a situation as one in which the dictator was driven from power in the Philippines occurs in South Korea, the balance in Korea may break. The United States is worried about this. The theory of balance is a slogan for division. The United States is attempting to legalize the dictatorship in South Korea on the pretext of maintaining a balance on the Korean peninsula and to continuously grasp South Korea as its military base by perpetuating the division.

The United States is loudly propagandizing the theory of a southward invasion as a means for maintaining the dictatorship. It states that if security is upset in South Korea, the North will launch an aggressive war. The threat which exists on the Korean peninsula comes from South Korea, where U.S. troops are stationed, nuclear weapons are deployed, and military exercises simulating a nuclear war have been repeatedly staged.

We do not threaten South Korea, nor do we have any intention of invading. It is our position that we will peacefully resolve the internal questions of the nation through dialogue and negotiations and that we reunify the nation in such a way as to found a confederal state, leaving the present systems in the North and South intact.

Some time ago we took unilateral measures to stop all military exercises in the northern half during the entire period of holding the dialogue so that favorable circumstances between the North and South could be realized. We declared them at home and abroad.

The act of legalizing the dictatorship on the pretext of a nonexistent southward invasion is an anachronistic way of thinking.

The mass movement against the dictatorship has been enhanced into a new trend in South Korea after Marcos was expelled. Every day a number of students in Seoul have staged mass demonstration struggles demanding the overthrow of the dictatorship and the abolition of the fascist constitution. Prompted by the pan-national movement against the dictatorship, the 10 million signature collection campaign initiated by the opposition party is being actively carried out. Embarrassed by the enhanced democratization movement, the authorities have installed a police net throughout Seoul by even dragging in troops of the Capital Armored Division, and have strengthened searches and checks even against foreigners.

The United States has warships standing by at sea off Inchon and has placed them on an alert posture. This shows that the behind-the-scenes manipulators of the repressive measures taken in South Korea since the Philippine situation are none other than the United States.

Advocating the protection of human rights as a basis of its foreign policy to date, the United States noted that it will not support any country violating human rights. The fact that the United States is supporting the dictatorship facing the people's mass resistance in South Korea runs counter to its so-called policy of human rights. The United States is propagandizing as if democratization is being pushed ahead in South Korea. However, nothing has changed there.

The bestial nature of the dictatorship in South Korea has been continuously revealed in its suppression of the press, the labor movement, and the opposition parties, as well as in its politics of torture. Supporting the dictator will only damage the "face" of the United States.

After Marcos was eliminated in the Philippines, political prisoners were released and a new political schedule to realize democracy has begun. It has been learned that a national referendum for constitutional revision will be conducted in the future and a new National Assembly will be formed after conducting general elections.

Democratization of society is a vital demand of the South Korean people, which should not be delayed any longer. Only when the dictatorship ends in South Korea will democracy be achieved and the deprived human rights be restored. Only when the dictatorship is brought to an end will the serious political crisis be eliminated and social disorder be resolved. In order for the United States to save its lost face, it should not block the movement for democratization but should aid such democratization.

SOUTH'S 'SPIRIT OF INDEPENDENCE' DETRIMENTAL

SK120237 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 9 Mar 86

[10 March NODONG SINMUN commentary: "The Colonial Puppet's Cloak of Independence"]

[Text] The words "the spirit of independence" have been uttered frequently in South Korea, and recently such words as "learning a lesson from the martyrs who devoted themselves to achieving independence" and "developing the spirit of independence" have been spoken. If these were assertions of the youths, students, and people who have turned to the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, they deserve praise a hundred times. Because those who have left South Korea as a dual colony of the United States and Japan make such remarks, however, people cannot hold back surprise.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is, in its origin, a group of sordid imperialist lackeys who are not entitled to talk about independence. Chon Tu-hwan is a pro-U.S. traitor who has visited the United States twice, left South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as their permanent military colonial base and bridgehead for a nuclear war, and begged for permanent occupation by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces.

In addition, the puppet is also a pro-Japanese traitor who visited Japan, acquitted the 36 years of crimes of the Japanese imperialists, and opened the way for the reinvasion of South Korea by the Japanese reactionaries. Otherwise the South Korean people would not denounce traitor Chon Tu-hwan as worse than the wretches who served Japan as its officials.

It is obvious why the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to be national, talking about the spirit of independence and the like. At present, anti-U.S. and anti-Japanese sentiments are rapidly increasing in South Korea. The youths and students proclaimed the U.S. imperialists to be their enemy and have risen up in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

In recent years alone, the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan was burned, the USIS building in Seoul was occupied, and one attack after another has been conducted against on-the-spot aggression organs of the U.S. imperialists.

The overthrow of pro-U.S. dictator Marcos in the Philippines due to the fierce protest of the people also seriously shocked the puppets. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is striving to extricate itself from the status of being ostracized by the people and realize long-term rule by distorting the fact as if it possessed the spirit of independence. This is confirmed by the fact that the puppet clique is clamoring about the successful holding of forthcoming grand national events by displaying the spirit of independence.

The grand national events talked about by the puppet clique are a so-called transfer of power and the Olympics in 1988. They are needed only for prolonging the puppets' power and dividing the nation into two Koreas forever.

It is despicable to talk about the spirit of independence while trying to maintain the military and fascist dictatorship by running counter to the will of the people and while striving to leave South Korea under the boots of foreign forces forever by dividing one nation into two.

However much the Chon Tu-hwan ring may try to camouflage its face as a group of pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese traitors, it cannot veil its sordid nature. The end of the dictators, who turn their backs on the people and flatter foreign forces, is nothing but ruin. The fate of the Chon Tu-hwan ring can never be otherwise.

CHON'S POLITICAL AVARICE, REPRESSION DENOUNCED

SK120255 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 10 Mar 86

[11 March NODONG SINMUN commentary: "The Dictator Has Revealed His True Nature"]

[Text] The repressive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, which is seized with unrest because of the recent Philippine situation which led the Marcos pro-U.S. dictatorial regime to its end, are becoming more atrocious with each passing day.

Since the 10 million signature collection campaign for revising the fascist constitution and the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle are being powerfully carried out among the South Korean people, the Chon Tu-hwan clique perpetrated the fascist suppression at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists by mobilizing not only the puppet police but also the troops of the units under the puppet Capital Garrison Command and troops of the Capital Armored Division to the streets in downtown Seoul.

The U.S. imperialists, worried over the possibility that a situation similar to that in the Philippines will also flare up in South Korea, had warships standing by in the sea off Inchon and had them on alert for 24 hours every day. Because of this, the political climate in South Korea is overwhelmed with a bloodthirsty atmosphere resembling the eve of the 17 May violence 6 years ago and of the Kwangju situation.

The unprecedentedly atrocious repressive offensive by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique show that they are attempting to find a way out in perpetrating another mass murderous operation on the pretext of security, being worried over the situation at home and abroad which is changing in ways unfavorable to themselves. Needless to say, this is an intolerable challenge and undisguised menace and threat against the South Korean people who demand freedom and democracy.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique again propagandized the politics of dialogue with opposition parties. However, the Chon Tu-hwan clique's act of mobilizing the puppet police and even the puppet army in suppressing the people clearly reveals how their propaganda is filled with falsehood and fraudulence.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are attempting to stake their lives of dictatorial politics on guns and bayonets instead of learning a lesson from the situations in which pro-U.S. dictators have collapsed in the wake of the people's anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorial struggle.

This is an expression of the nation-selling treacherous nature of the puppets who are unscrupulously maintaining their filthy political life and of the true nature as murderers who are attempting to gratify their endless political avarice and their ambition for power by sacrificing their fellow countrymen.

The issue of whether the people tolerate the ever-growing fascist atrocities of the U.S. imperialists and The Chon Tu-hwan clique or win freedom and democracy by frustrating them is emerging as an important issue in South Korea today. If the reckless fascist atrocities of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, a most vicious national traitor fascist dictator, are tolerated, the South Korean people will only face the murderous prison and gallows and the whole land of South Korea will be immersed in a sea of the people's blood.

Today the South Korean students and people, greatly inspired by the Philippine situation, have risen up in the just struggle for abolition of the fascist constitution, for overthrowing the dictatorial regime, and for achieving democracy even amid the murderous repression by the fascist hangmen. This is quite natural. This fierce flame will not die out unless democracy and independence in South Korean society are achieved.

Where there is exploitation and repression, there is always resistance and struggle. This is a clear and simple truth confirmed in history. If the Chon Tu-hwan clique suppresses the people with bayonets and guns to maintain its remaining life, this will only touch off a bigger revolutionary explosion.

As the ends of the former fascist dictators show, the more frantically the repressors may run wild, the more rapidly will they hasten their own downfall. This is shown by the miserable destinies of Duvalier and Marcos, who already have been abandoned by history.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must immediately stop the oppressive fascist rackets which run counter to the trend of the time, abolish the fascist evil laws including the fascist constitution and repressive organizations, and immediately step down from power. There is no other way.

SUPPRESSION OF SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN CONDEMNED

SK120557 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "Threat and Blackmail by Those Trembling With Unease"]

[Text] Appearing in Cheju City recently, No Tae-u, the chieftain of the DJP, reportedly babbled that the opposition party's claim for constitutional revision for a direct presidential election system was a far-fetched claim and the like, while clamoring that if such a claim of the opposition party is left unchecked social turmoil similar to that in 1980 may occur.

This is indeed an open threat and blackmail to patch up the crisis in their political power with bayonets. As everyone well knows, the 10 million signature collecting campaign for constitutional revision is now being expanded and strengthened in South Korea, arousing great support and sympathy among the people of all strata and figures of the opposition camp.

Greatly trembling with unease over such a development in South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now trying to maintain its political power through violence. In other words, what No Tae-u babbled about in Cheju City recently is precisely the expression of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's scheme to maintain political power through violence.

No Tae-u's remarks that if the opposition camp's claim for a direct presidential election system is left unchecked, social turmoil similar to that in 1980 may occur, vividly shows the Chon Tu-hwan ring's real intention not to hesitate to trigger a second Kwangju incident in an attempt to suppress the signature collection campaign for constitutional revision by repeating the 17 May fascist outrage.

No Tae-u's brigandish, violent remarks have more clearly laid bare the vicious nature of the Chon Tu-hwan ring as a group of fascist, military gangsters who are trying to realize their wild ambition for long-term office through bayonets.

The rascal's violent remarks are not only precisely an open threat and blackmail to the participants of the signature collecting campaign, but are also intolerably absurd remarks revealing the Chon Tu-hwan ring's attempt to suppress the South Korean people's aspirations and demands for democracy with bayonets.

It is only too just and natural that all youths, students, and people of all strata, including personages of the opposition camp, in South Korea are calling for revision or abrogation of the Constitution. The current constitution is an unprecedentedly fascist and evil one enacted to make puppet Chon Tu-hwan's dictatorship an established fact and to guarantee the dictator's long-term office. It was also fabricated in a land where fascism is rampant.

It is a vital task to abrogate the illegal, treacherous, and fascist constitution and to realize constitutional revision in favor of a direct presidential election system. This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is rejecting and suppressing the just demands of the people of all strata and the opposition forces of South Korea while clamoring that it is premature for constitutional revision and the like. This is precisely an act of only those who are dreaming of a long-term office by opposing constitutional revision. This also shows that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial ring is more brazen-faced, barbarous, and brutal than the Yusin dictatorial system. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which seized power through bayonets, is trying to patch up its crisis and to maintain power with bayonets.

The South Korean people are well aware of the fact that No Tae-u, who is a so-called representative of the DJP, made South Korea a grave of democracy through the 17 May fascist outrage and submerged the Kwangju popular uprisers who demanded independence, democracy, and reunification in a sea of blood incollusion with traitor Chon Tu-hwan. They also know well that No Tae-u is a vicious fascist gangster and butcher.

Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u are the traitors who should have been sternly punished by the people and history for their devilish crimes of perpetrating the great genocide in Kwangju alone. For such rascals to continuously stay in power and to suppress with bayonets the signature collection campaign for constitutional revision, regarding it as a criminal act, is indeed intolerable.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring can shackle the hands of a few people and blind them physically with violence. However, it can by no means block the will of the people of all strata to revise the constitution.

The more the repression is intensified, the more the people will resist more strongly. This was shown by the 19 April popular uprising that overthrew the Syngman Rhee regime and the resistance of the citizens of Pusan and Masan for democracy that resulted in burying Pak Chong-hui.

The fact that Duvalier, the dictator of Haiti, and Marcos, the dictator of the Philippines, were recently rejected by the people and driven from power clearly shows that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial ring will not last long. Therefore, the Chon Tu-hwan ring should look headlong at the trend of the times and act discreetly. Reckless knife-wielding will result only in expediting self-ruin.

DJP SLANDER OF NKDP POLITICAL SCHEDULE ASSAILED

SK120211 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 8 Mar 86

[9 March NODONG SINMUN Commentary: "Gibberish in a State of Confusion"]

[Text] In its standing committee meeting on 5 March the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] announced its political schedule. The political schedule focuses on the need to more briskly push ahead with the 10 million signature collection campaign for constitutional revision.

The NKDP's political schedule has become a great uneasiness for the DJP. Such an uneasiness of the DJP has been vividly revealed in a statement issued by its deputy spokesman. The deputy spokesman of the DJP in the statement denounced the NKDP's political schedule, saying that the schedule was unilateral, ignoring the will of the people and rejecting democracy. Although he slandered and defamed the opposition party's political schedule, the deputy spokesman failed to come up with any grounds to prove that the constitutional revision campaign, which calls for eligible voters to exercise their voting rights, could constitute the ignorance of the people's will and the rejection of democracy. He also claimed that the signature collection campaign was illegal.

Such a petition is a basic human right stipulated in the current South Korean Constitution. Accordingly, the signature collection campaign calling for constitutional revision is by no means illegal, but their act of violating legal provisions enacted by themselves itself is illegal. So, it seems that the deputy spokesman is not aware of this fact.

He went so far as to claim that the signature collection campaign is a violent movement of a small minority. If the mass movement of 10 million people is a small minority as he claims, how can their barbarous rule of perpetrating all sorts of tyranny after seizing power through the electoral college, which was only 0.02 percent of the total eligible voters, be explained?

Those who are perpetrating violence and tyranny, ignoring the will of the people and rejecting democracy are none other than themselves. The fact that the deputy spokesman of the DJP slandered and defamed the signature collecting campaign by voicing inconsistent utterances is precisely because this signature collecting campaign is disturbing their wild ambition for a long-term office.

The South Korean dictator who has been isolated and rejected by the people has babbled that he would step down at the end of his term. But, no one will believe this. The so-called peaceful change of government that the dictator has voiced is nothing but a sophistry to soothe the people's demands calling on him to step down. The desperate opposition to a direct presidential election system is precisely the obvious expression of his will not to step down from power.

The opposition political forces and the masses in South Korea, who have seen in history that there has been no precedent in which a dictator stepped down on his own accord, are now struggling against the dictatorial regime through the signature collecting campaign for constitutional revision in favor of the direct presidential election system.

The downfall of Marcos, the dictator of the Philippines, who attempted a long-term office through the fraudulent elections has driven the stand of the South Korean dictator into a predicament at home and abroad.

No Tae-u, representative of the DJP, on 6 March said that social turmoil similar to that in 1980 may occur if the opposition party is left unchecked. The DJP is now fretting over the fact that the situation at home and abroad is developing unfavorably. As a result, the situation has reached a point where they have to utter any brazen-faced absurd remarks, without hesitation, in order to maintain their power. The absurd remarks of the deputy spokesman of the DJP proceeded precisely from this.

KIM YONG-NAM CONFERS WITH LIBYAN COUNTERPART

SK121103 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1058 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 12 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Tarabulus on March 9 between Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of Libya Kamal Hassan Mansour. At the talks views were exchanged on the question of developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and on a series of matters of mutual concern. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

KIM IL-SONG GREET'S SYRIA'S AL-ASAD ON ANNIVERSARY

SK071046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 7 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song extended warm congratulations to Hafiz al-Asad, president of Syria, on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the March 8 revolution in Syria. President Kim Il-song says in a message of greetings dated March 7 that today the fraternal Syrian Arab people under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party led by President Hafiz al-Asad are actively endeavouring to develop the national economy including agriculture in an allround way and build a new prosperous society, resolutely countering the continued aggression and provocations of the imperialists and Zionists.

The message continues: The Korean people express firm solidarity with you in the just struggle to retake the occupied Arab land and achieve the independent development of the country. I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and your people greater success in the future work to implement the decisions of the 8th regional congress of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. The friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will further strengthen and develop through the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

KIM IL-SONG GREET'S MAURITIANS ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

SK120501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 11 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song warmly congratulated Veerasamy Ringadoo, governor-general, and Aneerood Jugnauth, prime minister, of Mauritius, on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of her independence.

In his message of greeting dated March 10, he expressed the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries would continue to develop and sincerely wished the Mauritius governor-general, prime minister and people greater success in their endeavours for defending the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country and achieving the development of the national economy.

WPK SENDS GREETINGS TO INDIAN CP CONGRESS

SK120538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0527 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 12 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in a message of greetings sent on March 11 to the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of India expressed great joy over the successes registered by the Communist Party of India in the struggle to defend the democratic rights and vital interests of the working people and ensure the unity and cohesion of all the progressive forces of the country. The message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations existing between the two parties would continue to develop favorably, and sincerely wished the congress big success in its work for the strengthening and development of the party.

KIM CHONG-IL GIVES GUIDANCE IN HUMHANG CITY

SK130451 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] On 11 March, Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, gave a working guidance to many units in Hamhung City. He was accompanied by Comrade Kim Si-hak, member of the WPK Central Committee and director of a department of the party Central Committee; Comrade Hyon Chol-kyu, member of the WPK Central Committee and responsible secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee; and functionaries concerned.

Comrade Kim Chong-il gave a working guidance to the Yongsong machine complex first. Inspecting the 10,000-ton press which was built last year by the working class and members of the three revolutionary teams of Yongsong as a proud labor gift for the 40th anniversary of the party's founding, Comrade Kim Chong-il expressed great satisfaction with the excellently built 10,000-ton press.

Saying that the large-scale 10,000-ton press -- which is equivalent to a complete plant -- was manufactured in only 1 year or so after it was designed and its construction was initiated is a great miracle. Comrade Kim Chong-il highly appreciated the labor success of the working class and members of the three revolutionary teams in the Yongsong machine complex who have excellently manufactured the 10,000-ton press with their own efforts and technology by highly demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

Comrade Kim Chong-il said that the manufacture of the 10,000-ton press -- which could be produced only in some countries in the world so far -- with our own designs, material, and technology constitutes not only a demonstration of the might of our machine industry and our self-reliant national economy, but also another remarkable event adding glory to the era of the workers' party.

Saying that with the excellent manufacture of the 10,000-ton press by the Yongsong working class, it has been possible to effect a new turn in the development of the machine industry and the national people in our country, Comrade Kim Chong-il stressed that the 10,000 ton press should be rapidly installed at the Chollima steel complex in order to enhance its rate of utilization.

Comrade Kim Chong-il gave the task for Yongsong working class to more properly produce plant facilities required in various sectors of the national economy and to effect new innovations in the machine tool-begets-machine tool movement by living up to their brilliant tradition of producing anything at the call of the party with their own efforts.

Comrade Kim Chong-il gave a working guidance to the Teesong export goods processing station in Hungnam inspecting various kinds of processed export goods and processing facilities, Comrade Kim Chong-il expressed great satisfaction with the fact that functionaries and workers at the station have properly maintained the export goods processing facilities and have effected great successes in the struggle to increase the production of export goods.

Indicating that the importance in the production of export goods is to maintain the quality of all goods at the highest level, Comrade Kim Chong-il said that to achieve this, workshop areas should be properly managed, processed export goods be handled in a neat and tidy manner, cold-storage facilities be more properly maintained, and the rate of their utilization be enhanced in particular.

Comrade Kim Chong-il stressed that to increase the production of export goods the rate of mechanization in the export goods transporting work should be further enhanced and labor organization be properly and reasonably carried out. Comrade Kim Chong-il indicated the need to vigorously wage the struggle to increase the quantity and the varieties of export goods by fully mobilizing all inner reserves as well as to properly build and operate raw material bases and to properly organize the work for the preservation and increased production of the specialities of our country.

Comrade Kim Chong-il gave the task for all plants and enterprises engaged in the production of export goods to further increase the production of export goods by firmly strengthening and maintaining export goods production bases and by conducting the enterprise management work in a reasonable manner while emulating the experiences of the 24 May Export Goods Production Station and the Hungnam Taesong Export Goods Processing Station.

Inspecting various places in Hamhung City, including the Major Amusement Park, Comrade Kim Chong-il elucidated tasks and methods arising in more properly building Hamhung City into an excellent industrial city. Saying that the newly built recreational pavilions in the Major Amusement Park look nice and have modern beauty, Comrade Kim Chong-il stressed the need to build more such pavilions.

Saying that Hamhung City is a city where the working class dwells and that the city should be, therefore, built into a city befitting an industrial city, Comrade Kim Chong-il stressed the need to varnish buildings and dwelling houses in the city with external decoration materials so that the streets can become brighter, and to more properly manage the streets in the city.

Stressing that more dwelling houses should be built in Hamhung City through a mass movement, Comrade Kim Chong-il set forth a task to build modern tall dwelling houses and 8-to 10-storied silicate dwelling houses in a properly harmonized manner and to install modern facilities in the dwelling houses so that the people can live conveniently.

All party members and working people in Hamhung City are now filled with the burning determination to accelerate production and construction and to build Hamhung City into a more grand industrial city of socialism by thoroughly implementing the tasks that Comrade Kim Chong-il gave while giving working guidance to various sectors in Hamhung City.

SO YUN-SOK ATTENDS CONSTRUCTION, WORKERS MEETING

SK120035 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Excerpt] On 7 March, a meeting of construction workers to thoroughly implement the programmatic tasks, which Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, assigned while giving working guidance to the construction site of a martyrs mausoleum on 4 March 1986, was held on the spot.

Attending the meeting were Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Kang Sok-sung, director of the Party History Institute of the WPK Central Committee; functionaries concerned; and construction workers.

At the meeting, Kim Tae-ho, responsible functionary of the construction command headquarters of the martyrs mausoleum, made a report; and Kim Sun-kwon, chief of staff of a regiment; Choe Chang-ku, head of the Chongjin City regiment; Yi Kyong-hwa, deputy head of the political department of the Changang provincial regiment; and Kim Yong-nam, member of the Pyongyang City regiment delivered speeches.

SO YUN-SOK ATTENDS COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE RALLY

SK130427 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpt] A rally of the employees of the international satellite communications station was held on the spot on 10 March in order to thoroughly implement the programmatic task which Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, gave in his working guidance on 4 March.

Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and other functionaries concerned were present at the rally along with the employees of the station.

At the rally, following the report by Pak Yong-kon, director of the international satellite communications station, chief technician U Pom-yong, mechanic Choe Hui-kyong, and chief of a work team Song Chong-taek participated in the debate.

The speaker and those who participated in the debate said that, upon receiving the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's working guidance, the functionaries and employees of the international satellite communications station have been filled with great gratitude and joy, and are now overflowing with firm determination to fully guarantee the communications work, the nerve of the country.

PYONGYANG EARTH SATELLITE STATION OPERATING WELL

SK071020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 7 (KCNA) — The modern Pyongyang earth station was constructed on the eastern suburbs of the city. It has been operating from October last year.

The earth station with a plottage of 20,000 square metres and a total floor space of 4,600 square metres consists of the parabolic antenna, various mechanic and guage rooms equipped with ultra-modern facilities which are completely automated and telemechanized, such as transmitting and receiving equipment for television, telegraph and telephone, telephoto, and telex. The diameter of the parabola of the antenna is 32 metres.

The earth station is able to fully discharge telecommunication business for international meetings, sports games and other functions of international scale.

Giving working guidance to the Pyongyang earth station on March 4, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il expressed satisfaction over the construction of the well-furnished station in a short time. He indicated tasks and ways for the management and operation of the earth station and for enhancing the capacity and utility of its telecommunication facilities and further modernizing them.

Comrade Kim Chong-il who is successfully carrying into practice the noble intention of the great leader President Kim Il-song to constantly modernize telecommunication facilities of the country gave wise guidance for the construction of the earth station in a short period. He initiated its construction and indicated its direction and ways. He frequently acquainted himself with its construction and allotted large fund and materials preferentially to it.

With the construction of the Pyongyang earth station, the communication base of the country has been reinforced and it has become possible to exchange telegraph and telephone and news materials rapidly and accurately.

The earth station belongs to the Indian Oceanic Satellite Telecommunication System.

Pak Yong-kon, director of the earth station, said that the capacity of telecommunication facilities of the "Intelsat" Pacific satellite telecommunications and the "Intersputnik" satellite telecommunications would be installed in the future.

COMMUNIST MORAL INDOCTRINATION METHODS EXPLICATED

SK110457 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2145 GMT 7 Mar 86

[8 March NODONG SINMUN special article: "Nurturing Communist-Type Man and Moral Indoctrination"]

[Text] Nurturing and remaking people as communist-type ones are a basic mission of the party's ideological work. In accordance with the demand of the cause of implementing chuche in society, our party is successfully carrying out the work of nurturing party members and working people as chuche-type communist revolutionaries. In this respect, the document "On further improving and intensifying the ideological work of the party," which was published 5 years ago, is important.

In the document, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, in conformity with the demand of our revolutionary development on a new stage, illuminated the way and method to intensify the ideological indoctrination work for nurturing communist-type man, and the propaganda and agitation work for socialist economic construction, to improve the form and method of the party's ideological work, and to give proper guidance to this end by the committees of the party.

As a precious guiding principle for the ideological work of our party, the document is displaying great vitality. One important content of the document is communist moral indoctrination. Communist moral indoctrination is an important ideological indoctrination to nurture party members, working people, youths, and children as true communists and to successfully accelerate the cause of socialism and communism. Our party is directing deep interest to this task, while vigorously carrying out the work to make the working people possess communist moral traits.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and its secretary, has noted: Communist indoctrination is an important task to nurture communists. A communist society is one with the noblest morality, and a communist is one with the perfect moral trait.

Morality is an important trait and character which man should possess as a social being. To live as a social being, man needs morality. Morality is a rule of action which should be honored among people. It is what has been formed through the long social practice of the people and through their living, and is that should be voluntarily honored by the people. Only when morality is properly honored, can people trust and cooperate with one another, and properly develop society. Morality which should be possessed by the people struggling to build socialism and communism is communist morality. Processing communist morality is an essential demand to make oneself a communist revolutionary. A chuche-type communist revolutionary is a new-type man who takes the great chuche idea as a world outlook, who is boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader. In order to fulfill this noble mission, communists must arm themselves with revolutionary idea and thought, and must possess noble communist morality.

Socialist working people must fulfill their communist duties and must be courteous to one another. At the same time, they must live and work in accordance with the style and rule of the socialist living. Only then, can they be respected by the people. Therefore, intensifying communist moral indoctrination among party members and working people is an important task which should be adhered to in nurturing communists.

Communist morality is most advanced and civilized. The superiority of the communist morality is the reflection of the class aspiration and character of the working class. The working class is an independent class which has the highest class aspiration, and which is able to realize it. Communist morality is one which has most thoroughly reflected the independent aspiration and demand of the working class, and is one which defends and perfects the independence of the people.

This morality is based on the principle "one for all and all for one." Precisely, this is the reason why the communist morality is the most superior morality compatible with the nature of man and society. The communist morality also mobilizes the creative abilities of the working people to the maximum. The superiority of morality is decided by its nature and mission. At the same time, it is decided by its role in the social living of the people and in the social development. Only morality which mobilizes the creative positiveness of the working people and accelerates the social development is the advanced, revolutionary, and superior morality.

Morality of the exploiting class is a reactionary one which hampers social development. Hampering social development by eroding the independent thought of the working people and blocking their creative positiveness is precisely the reactionary nature of the morality of the exploiting class. Bourgeois morality promotes man's extreme individualism and corruption. By so doing, it plays the reactionary role of hampering the people's healthy living and social development. The corrupt and rotten capitalist society shows this eloquently.

Communist morality encourages the noble moral ideals of the people. Communist morality makes the people regard the communist society with the complete independence of the masses as a moral ideal and regard it as a noble moral duty to devote themselves to the revolutionary cause to realize it. It makes the people regard it as a boundless honor, pride, and happiness to devote themselves to the struggle to fulfill the noble moral duties for the party and revolution as well as for the fatherland and people. By so doing, it vigorously encourages the people to creative activities.

At the same time, communist morality strengthens the unity and cohesion of the people. By so doing, it promotes and mobilizes the creativities of the society. In particular, loyalty to the leader [suryong] is the essence of the communist morality. Thus, communist morality makes the people regard it as a most fundamental rule of the communist morality and as a firm political and moral trait to be boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader. It makes the people boundlessly admire, respect, and uphold the leader, who has given them most precious political life and has provided them with true lives and happiness, and makes them devote themselves to the struggle to repay the benevolence of the leader and to display comradely love. This is an important superiority of the communist morality. In addition, communist morality is a superior popular morality which is thoroughly embodied in all social living areas through the people's consciousness.

The moral standard is a form of social consciousness established through the people's internal motives such as the sense of obligation and conscience. This is an important nature of the moral standard different from the standard of law honored through the power of the country. Morality of the exploiting class is not voluntarily honored by the people. This is because the morality of the exploiting class is against the aspiration and interest of the people. The morality of the exploiting class cannot be voluntarily honored by the exploiting class itself, not to speak of the people. The exploiting class and the ruling class have no human conscience. The exploiting class and the ruling class are the ones which unhesitatingly discard the basic conscience of man as a social being in order to maintain individual wealth and to seek personal amassment. For money, landlords and capitalists unhesitatingly sell their parents, brothers and sisters, fatherland, and people. The wolfish greediness of sacrificing others for satisfying oneself and stopping at nothing to amass wealth is the unchanging nature of the bourgeois. Man's true morality is unthinkable for them.

Communist morality is based on true love for man and for the working people. It agrees with the independent aspiration and interest of the people, and is embodied in all areas of social life through the consciousness of the people. Those who possess true moral conscience and the sense of obligation are communists and the masses of people. Communists always feel strong moral responsibilities for fulfilling their noble moral duties for the fatherland and people as well as for the cause of socialism and communism. Lofty responsibility for fulfilling the duties regarding society and revolutionary conscience are the most precious things for the people. This is, precisely, the noble spiritual and moral trait of the communists.

Intensifying communist moral indoctrination is a natural law-governed demand of the development of communist morality. People's social consciousness is formed and developed through ideological education. Ideological consciousness is social consciousness reflecting the demands and interest of the people. Thus, it decisively influences the formation and development of other types of consciousness. In its formation and development, even moral consciousness is decisively influenced by ideological consciousness.

Only when they arm themselves with a revolutionary world outlook can the people regard it as a reward of living to devote themselves to the struggle for the independence of the working people and display the noble communist moral spirit of sacrificing themselves to this end.

However, not all the people who possess communist ideology and consciousness display communist morality in life. Moral consciousness is a form of social consciousness with one's own peculiar definition in terms of quality it is unique in its formation and development. This requires a positive struggle to remake the people's moral outlook in the struggle to educate and remake people as communists, along with the struggle to remake ideology.

If the struggle to remake the people's moral outlook in a revolutionary manner is not vigorously waged, obsolete morality will be revived and will spread. This will hamper the work of remaking the people's ideology and consciousness.

Arming the people with communist moral consciousness is an important guarantee for vigorously accelerating socialist and communist construction. The struggle to build socialism and communism entails the severe struggle against the class enemies within and without. To win victory in this struggle, people should be armed with a revolutionary ideology and sound communist moral consciousness. This will make the party members and working people maintain loyalty to the leader [suryong] as a revolutionary faith and duty, strengthen their comradely cohesion and cooperation, defend the party and revolution and accelerate socialist construction under all circumstances.

Obsolete morality and obsolete customs in life and living are the remnants of the exploiting society, and are a medium that brings in bourgeois ideology and rotten living fashions from outside. Therefore, obsolete morality and obsolete fashions in living should be eliminated by establishing communist morality in society. Only then can the society be developed healthily and the revolution and construction carried out successfully.

The socialist and communist society is one with an advanced system and consciousness. In this society, valuing communist duties, displaying comradely love, honoring public morality and social order, and behaving courteously on the part of all members of the society are of great significance in strengthening the system and discipline of the society.

As socialist and communist construction advances, the role of ideology and consciousness grows, and the role of morality also grows in social life. Therefore, to step up socialist and communist construction, communist moral indoctrination should be strengthened. We must correctly realize the significance of communist moral indoctrination and intensify communist moral indoctrination among the party members, working people, youths, and children. By so doing, we must fully display the political and moral superiority of the socialist system of our country and make even greater progress in nurturing communist men.

NEED FOR PRECAUTIONARY STEP AGAINST NORTH NOTED

SK130018 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "North Korean Menace"]

[Text] As long as the Pyongyang regime in the North is to stick to its conventional policy of attempting communization of South Korea by means of force, the possibility of easing tension on the Korean peninsula through dialogue cannot but remain slim. This is true, despite sustained efforts made by Seoul to undertake meaningful talks with Pyongyang through multilateral channels in recent years.

While pretending to seek peace at the conference table with the South, North Koreans are apparently more concerned with their disguised propaganda maneuverings so as to fool their South Korean brethren and the world community as well. Such a wayward approach may be attributable to the frustration on the part of Pyongyang leaders with regard to South Korea's remarkable economic development, overwhelming the North Korean economy.

In addition to such economic disparity, the Communist rulers in the North must be irritated over, or envious of, the heightened national prestige of the South as host country for the forthcoming World Olympics in 1988. Consequently, it is conceivable that North Korea may attempt to launch subversive operations or even military attacks on the South, whenever the security of South Korea is deemed vulnerable in the years ahead.

Backing up such fears were the remarks recently made by two U.S. military leaders, who expressed their immediate concern over the possibility of armed challenges by North Korea.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger reportedly stressed this week that the United States will do whatever it can to strengthen Seoul's ability to deter any North Korean encroachment or attack, noting that there would certainly be an increasing risk of attempts by Pyongyang to disrupt South Korea's great economic growth and perhaps to mar the Olympic Games.

In a similar vein, Gen. William J. Livsey, commander of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command, was said to have stated that South Korea remains today as one of the most critical spots in the world "in terms of what could occur in the next two to three years," warning that Pyongyang may launch an armed provocation against the South in a bid to disrupt the Olympic Games to be held in Seoul.

Defense strategists of South Korea, together with all sensible citizens, are once again reminded of the precarious South-North confrontation, as has been underlined by U.S. military figures, and of the need to take sufficient precautionary steps.

LEADERS FAIL TO AGREE ON CONSTITUTIONAL PANEL

SK130027 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] A whips' meeting yesterday failed to narrow party differences over the installation of the controversial special House panel on the Constitution and other major political issues. Floor leaders of the three major political parties, however, confirmed that an extraordinary National Assembly session will be convened for 20 days from March 21 to April 9. They agreed on the agenda of the first extra House session this year and turned details of the House timetable over to a meeting of deputy floor leaders.

Rep. Kim Tong-yong, floor leader of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, claimed that the Special House Committee "on constitutional revision" should be formed as soon as possible and finish its activities before the end of the regular House session in fall. He maintained that the presidential election should be conducted in free competition in 1987 based on a revised basic law, as President Chun himself has bared his intention to amend the Constitution.

Rep. Yi Se-ki of the ruling Democratic Justice Party suggested that the differences over the name, composition and period of existence of the House panel on the Constitution will have to be narrowed through negotiations between the opposing parties within parliament. He also called for the opposition camp to stop the on-going signature-collecting campaign as it is an "out-of-the-parliament" struggle for the constitutional change.

Rep. Kim Yong-chae, of the minor opposition Korea National Party questioned the real intention of the DJP's draft amendment to the Assembly Law, pointing out that the projected bill was too "radical" in restricting normal activities of lawmakers. The DJP's projected revision was designed mainly to prevent lawmakers from causing violence in the process of Assembly sessions.

The floor leaders agreed to divide the agenda into three categories -- 1) politics, foreign affairs and defense, 2) the economy and 3) social affairs -- for discussion in the plenary sessions.

DJP PROPOSES PUNITIVE SUSPENSION OF ASSEMBLY MEN

SK120059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday bared a draft amendment to the National Assembly Law, providing, among other things, the suspension of Assembly membership as a form of disciplinary action. The draft bill proposes that the speaker's authority be strengthened to keep order on the floor against acts of violence of lawmakers. The bill is likely to add fuel to the current dispute between the DJP and the main opposition party, which are sharply pitted against each other over the constitutional revision issue.

The New Korea Democratic Party immediately came up with strong objections to the DJP's draft amendment, claiming that an institutional device to prevent "unconventional passage of bills by the majority party" should be worked out first. Rep. Chong Si-chae, senior deputy floor leader of the DJP, announcing the draft amendment, said that the DJP is "determined" to pass it during the extra House session, opening on March 21.

The disciplinary action against Assemblymen will include the membership suspension for up to a year, during which their salary should be cut by half, according to the draft. Current disciplinary measures are: an open warning, an order to make an open apology, suspension of attendance at the Assembly for a maximum of 30 days and expulsion from the Assembly.

The draft bill suggests that the period of suspension of attendance at the Assembly be increased to one year from the current maximum of 30 days. The bill empowers the speaker to make a temporary timetable for a week for the operation of a House session in case the rival parties fail to reach agreement on an operational schedule.

It also provides that the inaugural session of a new Assembly shall be held within 30 days after its legal term begins. The inaugural session of the current House was delayed for more than a month due to the confrontation between the DJP and the NDP over the issue of granting amnesty to Kim Tae-chung.

The speaker will be given the authority to order the removal of lawmakers violating the Assembly Law from a plenary session. If the lawmakers refuse to obey the speaker's order, the speaker can order parliamentary guards to take them away from the session by force, according to the draft amendment.

At the same time, the bill provides that nobody can raise objections to the speaker against his decision to keep order on the floor.

The draft amendment has a new provision on the use of facilities of the Assembly. The provision bans the use of House facilities, including committee rooms, the main chamber and offices, without the speaker's permission, for purposes other than the proper function of the Assembly. The new provision aims at preventing lawmakers' sit-ins in the Assembly building DJP sources said.

NDP lawmakers staged a sit-in at the main chamber and the Special Budget-settlement Committee conference room during last year's regular House session, in protest against the DJP's unilateral passage of this year's budget bill.

The bill empowers the speaker to invoke his right to guard the House during the House recess. It also bans submitting a motion for the dismissal of Cabinet members as an ordinary bill that can be initiated by more than 20 lawmakers.

CHON URGES DISCIPLINE FOR COLLECTIVE ANTISOCIAL ACTS

SK130415 Seoul YONHAP in English 0342 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 13 (YONHAP) -- Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Thursday instructed the government's inspection and reform council to cope more effectively with collective anti-social acts. At the council's first meeting of 1986, Chon said that social stability and national unity are needed now more than ever before in order to pave the way for national prosperity, which will be fostered by economic recovery and the upcoming Seoul Asian Games.

"Anti-social collective acts that trigger unrest among a majority of the people at this time are 'cancerous elements' that impede national development, and they cannot be justified for any reason," Chon said. "To cope more effectively with them will be the government's duty of protecting people's livelihood and maintaining legal order," he said.

In the meeting, the council finalized its policy goals, calling for the establishment of legal order and the protection of people's rights and interests. The council also asked government agencies to prevent illegal collective acts such as street demonstrations, traffic disturbances and seizures of production facilities, which cause discomfort and damage to the occupational activities of the majority of the people.

CARDINAL KIM CALLS FOR POLITICAL RECONCILIATION

SK120050 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 10 Mar 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Road to Harmony"]

[Text] Why do people pray? Whether it is focused on such small things as wishing for a better life for those who pray and their families or repentance for their wrongdoings, or related to such grand things as social improvement or a call for reconciliation among the members of the society, prayer is always solemn and clean.

Perhaps because they are motivated by a pure state of mind, a state of absolute purity, words uttered and acts committed in a place of prayer are more credible than the same words uttered and acts committed somewhere else. In this context, the same is true for prayers said by an individual alone. The collective act by believers of saying prayers in church in the name of whatever God they happen to believe in is always beautiful, because they cleanse their minds and bodies through the prayers in an aspiration to come closer to the ultimate good.

The 9-day period of prayers for justice and peace, sponsored by the Seoul Archdiocese of the Catholic Church from 1-9 March and during which all Catholics participated in collective prayers, should be interpreted in this context. The theme of the prayers was justice and peace. This theme carries greater significance because it indicates that our society still needs more justice and more peace and that the prayers were said in response to the harsh and grim reality in which we must fervently ask for these things.

Such a grim and harsh reality is well expressed in the message Archbishop Kim Su-hwan, head of the Seoul Archdiocese, read at the conclusion of the 9-day period of prayers. He said that everyone in society today urgently needs to seek reconciliation with God, whatever political ideas he may hold and whatever social standing he may enjoy. This is a very comprehensive diagnosis of today's reality, as he made this remark on the premise that today's fatherland is about to generate a new confrontation, leading us to recall the past history of confrontation. Not only has Archbishop simply laid bare the fundamental frictions of our era, but he also came up with a moral prescription to cure them. He said he hoped that those who are destroying people's dignity through torture and violence and those who ruthlessly attack the immature, sometimes radical acts of youths, after condemning them as hostile forces, would heed God's love.

At the same time he expressed concern about the consequences to which the confrontation between those who attach great significance only to the preservation of law and order and those who take issue with the existing laws from the beginning are likely to lead. He also hoped that those who are outraged by injustice and are fighting against it by sacrificing even their personal happiness and future would also heed God's love. The Archbishop appealed to them to stop and cure those who are practicing injustice and persecuting people out of consideration for their fellow countrymen.

It is time for us, who have rarely come to hear the fair and just words of people such as Archbishop Kim, to scrutinize the meaning of his message, and not merely because he is one of the spiritual leaders in our country. Of course, leaders of other religions would be heard with the same enthusiasm. At any rate, we hope they will break their silence because we believe their outlook on the society is well balanced religiously and that it is based on pure patriotic love for the country. Thus, we hope they will play the role of a warm stream of restoring reconciliation and generosity in our society, which is dominated by single-track logic and which breeds only confrontation and hatred. Some people might regard this as something outside the boundary of religion. However, it is time for us to think of the fact that prayers and words said without reflecting today's barren reality will sound hollow.

In this regard, Archbishop Kim's concluding remark in the message that those who have expressed their discontent only in thought and words will have to confess their responsibility to God and ask for God's forgiveness pains our minds. Of course, it is hard for everyone to translate individual thoughts into immediate action, but it is also necessary for each of us to ask himself how faithfully he has played his role in his own work and in his position. Nobody wants the escalation of confrontation and catastrophe. Since the ultimate good lies only in reconciliation and we believe that this is what the Archbishop called for in his message.

STATE COUNCIL APPOINTS 5 NEW DEPUTY MINISTERS

BK101444 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] The State Council, exercising its powers under Article 73J of the State Constitution and under Article 7A of the State Council Law, has appointed five People's Assembly representatives as deputy ministers, according to Notification No 17/86 of the State Council, issued today. The People's Assembly representatives are: U Kyaw Myint of Pyapon-1 constituency; U Nyunt Maung of Minhla constituency; U Khin Maung Maung of Ngazun-2; U Ko Ko Than of Namtu; and U U Saw Hla of Ponnagyun constituency.

Under notifications No 5/86, 6/86, 7/86, 8/86, and 9/86 of the Council of Ministers, also issued today, the five People's Assembly representatives appointed as deputy ministers by the State Council were assigned to different ministries as follows:

U Kyaw Myint, Ministry of Planning and Finance;
U Nyunt Maung, Ministry of Planning and Finance;
U Khin Maung Maung, Ministry of Industry-I;
U U Saw Hla, Ministry of Industry-II; and
U Ko Ko Than, Ministry of Mines.

4th PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY MEETING CONTINUES2d Day Activities

BK 111415 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Summary] The second meeting of the Fourth People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma continued for the 2d day at 1000 today in the conference hall of the People's Assembly building in Rangoon. It was attended by 485 assemblymen headed by U San Yu, president and State Council chairman.

Today's session was chaired by U Saw Ne Way Htoo, representative from Karen state's Thandaung-2 constituency. After the meeting was declared open and valid by the presiding chairman, the report of the Election Commission was submitted by the commission's chairman, U Nai Ba Tun. The presiding chairman then announced that the report will be discussed by People's Assembly representatives on 12 March.

"Next, the State Council's report, submitted by the State Council on the first day of the second meeting of the Fourth People's Assembly, was discussed by seven People's Assembly representatives. The meeting then recessed after the presiding chairman announced that a date would be fixed later for the State Council to reply and to obtain a decision of the People's Assembly."

In the afternoon session, People's Assembly representatives discussed the reports of the Council of Ministers and the Council of Justice and the income tax bill. After the discussions, the chairman announced that separate dates would be fixed later to enable the councils concerned to reply to the questions raised and for the assembly to vote on the reports and the bill. The meeting ended at 1540.

3d Day Activities

BK121433 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Summary] "The second meeting of the Fourth People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma continued for the 3d day in the conference hall of the People's Assembly Building at 1000 today with 493 People's Assembly representatives, headed by U San Yu, president and State Council chairman, attending."

When the meeting opened, "Seven People's Assembly representatives discussed the fifth 4-Year Plan objectives and the 1986 economic plan's production and services objectives bill as well as the report on the 1986-87 financial, economic, and social conditions of the state, all of which were presented by the Council of Ministers on the opening day of the second meeting of the Fourth People's Assembly.

"Later, the presiding chairman announced that the Council of Ministers would reply to the questions raised and that the assembly would vote on the matters at a later date. The meeting was then recessed."

When the meeting resumed in the afternoon, five representatives discussed the report of the Council of People's Attorneys, five other representatives the report of the Council of People's Inspectors, and two more representatives the report of the Elections Commission.

The chairman announced that separate dates would be fixed later for the assembly to vote on the reports and for the councils concerned to reply to the questions raised by the assembly representatives. The meeting ended at 1540.

HENG SAMRIN PRESS CONFERENCE ON CPSU CONGRESS

BK120632 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0436 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Mar (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, has warmly hailed the success of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Returning to Phnom Penh after attending the CPSU Congress, Heng Samrin at a press conference he gave in Phnom Penh last Monday spoke about the work of the congress and its resolutions on political and economic programs. He said that the congress constitutes an event of historic significance for the Soviet people and the whole of mankind.

He stressed that the political content of the historical congress resolutions will enrich the experience of the communists and the international workers movement fighting to safeguard world peace. "To us, the Cambodian people," he said, "the great achievements of the Soviet people progressing toward communism constitute a source of encouragement and pride. We support all the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress and wish the Soviet party, Government, and people great success in the implementation of these resolutions. We hope that with the Soviet Union as a great bastion for the world's revolutionary movements, peace will be constantly consolidated," he added.

He noted that the speech of the Cambodian delegation, which was among the 152 delegations present at the congress and which reported on the revolutionary gains recorded during the past 7 years by the Cambodian people under the leadership of the KPRP and the beacon of Marxism-Leninism, was accorded an ovation by the congress. The congress also expressed satisfaction with the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of the Soviet Union and Cambodia. In Kiev, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, another speech was made by the Cambodian delegation at a grand meeting marking this event.

Dealing with the separate talks he had with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Andrey Gromyko, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Cambodian leader stressed: "Though they were very busy with the work of the congress, the leaders of the Soviet party and state granted our delegation audiences during which they appreciated the just cause of the Cambodian revolution."

The Cambodian and Soviet parties, Heng Samrin went on to say, expressed their desire to further promote all-round cooperation for mutual interest and for peace in Asia and the world.

HUN SEN RECEIVES AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

BK061281 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1134 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 6 -- Hun Sen, premier and foreign minister, received in Phnom Penh Wednesday an Australian parliamentary delegation on a visit to Kampuchea for a better understanding of the situation in Kampuchea. The Australian delegation, which arrived in Phnom Penh on Feb. 27 and was led by Richard Charlesworth, also included Philip Ruddock. During the talks, host and guests discussed the possibilities for granting more aid to the Kampuchean people and questions concerning the bilateral cooperation between Australia and Kampuchea, including the cooperation in education, culture and agriculture.

Earlier, the Australian delegation met with other high-ranking Kampuchean officials. It also visited the National Museum, the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide, hospitals and places of interest in Phnom Penh; the mass graves of genocide victims at Choeung Ek in Kandal; and Angkor Wat temple in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. The Australian delegation left Phnom Penh Thursday morning after a week-long visit to Kampuchea.

GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES INCREASING SAYS SRV 'SOURCE'

HK121114 Hong Kong AFP in English 1001 GMT 12 Mar 86

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Text] Hanoi, March 12 (AFP) -- Cambodian guerrillas fighting Vietnamese forces and the pro-Vietnamese Phnom Penh army in Cambodia have been stepping up their activities since last month, a well-informed source here said. However, the source, who requested anonymity, on Tuesday denied most of the attack reports issued in recent weeks by the pro-Beijing Khmer Rouge, saying that the guerrillas were only launching "small operations," causing few casualties among the Vietnamese troops.

Since mid-February, the Khmer Rouge, the largest Cambodian resistance faction, has reported more than 300 Vietnamese soldiers killed in about a dozen attacks in various parts of Cambodia, notably around Phnom Penh.

(Khmer Rouge radio, monitored in Bangkok, said Wednesday that they had killed another 229 Vietnamese troops and wounded 164 in a weekend attack on the large town of Kompong Thom and its surrounding area, some 162 kilometers (97 miles) north of Phnom Penh.)

Guerrillas are operating in swampland at the northern edge of Phnom Penh, on the other side of the Mekong River, but their activities are limited to periodic rocket launches into the capital's suburbs, the source said.

In the west and northern regions of Cambodia, "There are several groups of soldiers, usually numbering about 20-30, who plant landmines in the roads, lay ambushes and shell the edges of villages," the source said.

The guerrillas have also recently intensified their attacks on Vietnamese forces along the border, the source said, adding that they were trying "without success" to recapture positions they abandoned last year during major dry season offensive launched by the Vietnamese. The source denied that Vietnam had sent any "useless" reinforcements to the border region, but said that the "increase in clashes" had caused a "certain tension."

The Thai Army has "intensified its aid to the guerrillas, particularly on the logistics front, but also in the form of artillery and increased reconnaissance flights over Cambodia," the source charged.

"Clean-up" operations launched by the Vietnamese forces during the current dry season which is nearing its end were successful in eastern Cambodia but ran into difficulties in the north and the west, the source added. The source blamed the problems on Phnom Penh's pro-Vietnamese forces, saying they increasingly lack the experience necessary for such operations.

However, Vietnam does not need to change its strategy in the coming years, the source said.

"The process of cleaning up the country, which can never be complete, is a long term project which requires major political and economic work with the people in addition to military operations," the source added.

But the source was optimistic, saying the Cambodian guerrillas had stretched themselves to their limits. "The increase in guerrilla activity these past few weeks is above all aimed at proving that they exist, but the caliber of their troops, which get younger and less experienced all the time, is deteriorating," the source said, estimating that there were some 10,000 resistance fighters in Cambodia.

The aim of the coming years will be to increase the number of Phnom Penh troops, but mainly to improve their effectiveness, the source added. Phnom Penh has between 50,000 and 60,000 security forces, including regular troops, regional security forces and self-defense militias, the source said.

The Khmer Rouge, along with two non-communist factions, form a U.N.-recognised coalition government and is fighting an estimated 150,000-170,000 Vietnamese troops stationed in Cambodia to defend the Heng Samrin regime installed in Phnom Penh in 1979.

THE NATION CITES SRV ATTACK ON BORDER PASS

BK130030 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Mar 86 p 3

[Excerpt] Vietnamese forces backed by artillery and tanks mounted a fourth consecutive day of attacks yesterday on Kampuchean guerrillas defending a strategic pass, guerrilla sources said. Two fighters of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front were killed and three others wounded in a three-hour battle Tuesday with 1,000 Vietnamese troops for **control** of the Bara Nae Pass, the sources said.

The sources said Hanoi's forces were trying to prevent the guerrillas from using the pass on the Thai-Kampuchean border to infiltrate into Kampuchea's interior. The guerrillas are fighting Vietnamese troops that invaded Kampuchea in late 1978.

About 300 KPNLF guerrillas recaptured the pass on Monday, they said. The pass is on the border opposite Buriram Province and about 85 kilometres (53 miles) northeast of the key border town of Aranyaprathet.

KPNLF officials in Bangkok said yesterday their guerrillas have recaptured a logistic **base** opposite Buriram from Vietnamese troops. The officials said that four KPNLF fighters were lightly wounded in the fighting for Bak Ronoah, formerly a border base commanded by Pan Thai and now a logistic location.

Only one commando unit was stationed there to protect the logistic route during the Vietnamese artillery and infantry attack on the place on March 8. The resistance guerrillas managed to take the makeshift camp back from the Vietnamese on Monday, the officials said. They said that most of Pan Thai's fighters had left the former base to infiltrate the inland area in accordance with the strategy of conducting a guerrilla warfare against the Vietnamese.

CGDK FOREIGN MINISTRY URGES HENG SAMRIN TO DEFECT

BK120248 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 11 Mar 86

["Appeal From the CGDK Foreign Ministry to Heng Samrin and Other Cambodian Nationals Who Have Been Forced to Serve the Vietnamese War of Aggression -- dated 11 March"]

[Text] Heng Samrin and other Cambodian nationals who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese war of aggression:

You know very well that Vietnam has been committing aggression against our Cambodia. It has been sowing untold misery and destruction on our Cambodian people and nation in an attempt to eliminate our nation as it did Kampuchea Kram. You also know well that the CGDK pursues a policy of great national union and national reconciliation as repeatedly stressed in various statements of the CGDK. This policy of national union and reconciliation was again stressed in the 8 February CGDK statement.

According to this policy, the spirit of national union and reconciliation is taking deep root among our Cambodian nationals throughout the country. Cambodian soldiers who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese have mutinied and turned against the Vietnamese, such as the Cambodian soldiers in the 1st and 2nd Regiments of the 2d Division posted on the western Leach battlefield, and the Cambodian soldiers posted in Battambang, Takeo, and Koh Kong towns. Many other Cambodian soldiers and the Cambodian administrators at village, commune, and other levels have also joined hands with our resistance forces in the fight against the Vietnamese aggressors by giving information and leading the resistance forces to attack the Vietnamese aggressors, such as the attacks against Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Takeo, and Kompong Speu towns and Pochentong Airport. Other administrative agents at all levels have deserted the Vietnamese aggressors and fled to join our tripartite forces of the CGDK.

For this reason, we would like to appeal to Heng Samrin and other Cambodian nationals who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese war of aggression to find ways to desert the Vietnamese aggressors and flee to join our nation and people. Our Cambodian nation and people are jointly struggling against the Vietnamese aggressors in order to force them to withdraw from Cambodia in accordance with the seven UN resolutions, thus enabling our nation to again enjoy peace and security with great national union and reconciliation and live within an independent, unified, peaceful, neutral, and non-aligned Cambodia which enjoys its territorial integrity and has no foreign troops on its soil.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 11 March 1986

[Signed] The Foreign Ministry of the CGDK

ROCKET ATTACK ON PHNOM PENH, OTHER ACTION CITED

BK090159 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] On the night of 3 March, our National Army launched a 4-prong special attack against Ratanamondol District seat located at Sdaeung on Route 10, Pailin battlefield. The first prong was directed against the Vietnamese enemy's company position, which is a part of the defense network of the district seat.

The second prong was launched against a Vietnamese company position at Chamka Lmut, south of the district seat. The third prong was directed against the district office and the security office. The fourth prong was aimed at Andaeuk Hep commune. After 30 minutes of fighting, our four prongs were completely successful.

We killed 22 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 47 for a total of 69 casualties. Among those killed were a company commander and a district official. We destroyed 100 assorted weapons -- including 30 AK's, 1 60-mm mortar, 20 CK's, 12 SK's, 20 AR-15's, 9 B-40's and B-41's, 4 M-79's, 1 RPD, and 3 pistols -- 1 C-46 radio; 1 C-25 radio; 4 telephones; 1 artillery shell depot containing 155-mm, 130-mm, 105-mm, and 85-mm shells; 1 ammunition depot; 5 Soviet-made trucks; 7 motorcycles; 30 bicycles; 2 typewriters; 5 district office buildings; 50 barracks; 1 cloth storehouse containing hundreds of rolls of cloth; 1 rice storehouse containing hundreds of sacks of rice; 1 salt storehouse containing thousands of sacks of salt; 2 prison buildings; and a quantity of military materiel. We seized 50 assorted guns -- including 15 AK's, 2 B-40 and B-41, 1 M-79, 9 CK's, 10 AR-15's, 6 SKS's, 1 80-mm mortar, and 6 pistols -- 10 crates of AK ammunition, 60 B-40 and B-41 shells, 24 M-79 shells, 400 AR-15 rounds, 47 hand grenades, 40 rucksacks, and some war materiel.

We liberated 100 people imprisoned by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. These people were very happy when they were liberated by the combatants of the National Army. Our troops distributed cloth, rice, and various materials to these people before they returned home.

On 2 March, our National Army fired a number of 107 rockets over Phnom Penh directed against Phsar Chas and Phsar O Russei. We shall provide detailed results of this attack on our next cast.

It is necessary to note that after our National Army launched a sweeping operation against Vietnamese enemy aggressors along the Mekong River from Roka Kaong Township, Muk Kampul District [Kandal Province], to Peam Chikang, Kang Meas District [Kompong Cham Province], our troops fired 107 rockets on Phnom Penh on 15 January. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors panicked and lost control of the situation. A number of strategic Vietnamese depots were destroyed. This attack on 2 March is the second time since the beginning of 1986 that our combatants have fired rockets on Phnom Penh.

VONADK REPORTS DK ARMY ATTACKS KOMPONG THOM TOWN

BK120114 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] At 0200 on the night of 8 March, our National Army launched a commando raid against Kompong Thom town and swept and dismantled the Vietnamese village, commune, and district administrations along routes 6 and 12 stretching from Kon Tnaot village to Kompong Thom town's market and Balang village. We launched this attack in seven prongs. The first prong attacked the Division 7701 Command Headquarters stationed at Achar Leak village on Route 6 which is 1 km from the town. This prong was divided into five columns. The second prong attacked the Vietnamese position in Kompong Thom town and the provincial office at Pou Bakkar in the center of the town. This prong was divided into four columns. The third prong attacked Kompong Svay District office and the Division 7701 training center at the Siem Reap-Preah Vihear crossroads 3 km from the town. This prong was divided into five columns. The fourth prong -- in five columns -- attacked the Division 7701 tank and artillery position located at Prek Ponlich on Route 6 which is 1.5 km from the town. The fifth prong -- in three columns -- attacked the battalion position defending Division 7701 and the armed Vietnamese nationals stationed at Thnal Keng near (Thamayut) monastery in Kompong Thom town.

The sixth prong -- in three columns -- attacked the warehouses storing ammunition, war materiel, food supply, and Division 7701 trucks located at Krachap on Route 6 which is 2 km from the town. The seventh prong attacked the office of ward 7 located at Prey Kuy 2 km from the town. This prong was divided into two columns.

Our people and fraternal Cambodian soldiers guided and joined with our National Army in attacking the positions and strategic points of the Vietnamese enemy. After an hour of fighting, we totally smashed and controlled the situation. As a result:

1. We killed 215 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 142 for a total of 357 enemy casualties. Among those killed were the commander of Division 7701, 2 regimental commanders, 3 battalion commanders, 3 company commanders, 4 platoon commanders, and 21 Vietnamese provincial and district administrators. We destroyed seven tanks and damaged another. We destroyed 50 large military trucks of Soviet brand, 4 jeeps, 1 of the division's telegraph trucks, 1 130-mm artillery gun, 2 120-mm artillery guns, 2-105-mm artillery guns, 1 106-mm artillery gun, 2 85-mm artillery guns, 2 37-mm artillery guns, 3 DK-75's, 2 DK-82's, 13 12.7-mm machineguns, 3 80-mm mortars, 6-70-mm mortars, 234 AK's, 24 RPD's, 27 B-40's, 15 B-41's, 8 drum-magazine machineguns, 8 M-79's, 38 AR-15's, and 10 pistols. We destroyed 5 ammunition depots each measuring 30 meters long, 1 weapon depot, 1 oil depot containing 105,000 liters of gasoline and diesel oil, and 1 30-meter-long storehouse containing military uniforms of division 7701. These weapons, ammunition, gasoline, and diesel storehouses burned throughout the night. At dawn, they were still burning. We destroyed 2 provincial storehouses filled with materiel, 5 rice storehouses containing 1,250 sacks of rice, 3 paddy warehouses containing 119 metric tons of paddy, 11 C-25 field radios, 4 C-46 field radios, 14 telephone sets, and a quantity of war materiel.

2. We seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and war materiel.

3. We liberated 40 villages, namely Kon Tnaot, Vao Yeav, Popel Pok, Lvei, Chong, Thnal Bek, En Kumar, Siem Chas, Tnaot, Rumduol, Samakki, Chong Prey, Karaong, Kompong Ba Sreov, Ta Yong, Pouchea, Prey Kuy, (Ben Tei), Pren, Chi Mong, Preah En, Kompong Krabau, Svay, Khlok, Tbok Tbong Cham, Achar Leak, Prey Ponlich, Krachap, Prey Ta Hoa, Kompong Rotheh, Bak Tuk, O Kanthor, Slaket, Prek Sbeov, Trapeang Plalit, Khna, Snao, Russei, Kdey Dong, and Balang. We freed two battalions of fraternal Cambodian soldiers -- the 38th and 36th Battalions -- and freed 500 people forcibly recruited by the Vietnamese enemy under the A-5 recruitment plan.

On the morning of 9 March, the Vietnamese enemy sent one company of troops from Ta Pont, one battalion from Panhnha Chi, and one battalion from O Sala in an attempt to counter our National Army. We attacked and routed them. We killed 14 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 22 others.

After routing the Vietnamese soldiers attempting to counter us in Kompong Thom town, we made an appeal through megaphone calling on the fraternal Cambodian soldiers to join with our National Army in the fight against the Vietnamese enemy in order to liberate our nation and race. At that time, a large number of people, the village, commune, district, and provincial administrators, fraternal Cambodian soldiers, teachers, and students got together in the middle of Kompong Thom market. They embraced and chatted with our National Army combatants. They strongly condemned the Vietnamese enemy. They were very happy and pledged to help the National Army in attacking the Vietnamese aggressors until all of them are driven out of our country.

POLITBURO ASSESSES 27th CPSU CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

BK111439 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Statement on the meeting of the party Central Committee Political Bureau dated 11 March]

[Text] On the morning of 10 March, the meeting of the party Central Committee Political Bureau heard a report by the delegation of our party, led by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, on its participation in the 27th CPSU Congress. The meeting of the party Central Committee Political Bureau fully endorsed the activities of our party delegation during its participation in the congress. Our party Central Committee Political Bureau highly appraised and was greatly elated at the brilliant success of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The party Central Committee Political Bureau believes the 27th CPSU Congress marked a new turning point in the acceleration of the social and economic development of the USSR, in the increase in the CPSU leadership's efficiency, and in the struggle to safeguard peace and international security. The 27th CPSU Congress is of great benefit to and is an invaluable lesson for us in preparing to convene our fourth party congress.

The meeting of the party Central Committee Political Bureau firmly believes that given the beacon of the various resolutions adopted at the historic congress, the heroic Soviet people -- who are blessed with initiative and great capabilities -- will be able to make Soviet society develop in every respect in big ways and with new quality, thereby making their country a more prosperous and powerful entity so that it will advance to a new, higher step to take the role of the firm mainstay of the socialist community, the rampart of world revolution and peace, and the trusted prop of all nations struggling for independence, freedom, and social progress.

[Dated] Vientiane, 11 March 1986

DECREE ISSUED ON MOURNING FOR SWEDEN'S OLOF PALME

BK130318 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 000 GMT 13 Mar 86

["Decree" issued by LPDR Council of Ministers on 4 March]

[Text] With a deep sorrow over the death of Olof Palme, prime minister of Sweden, to commemorate his meritorious deeds, to express the mournful sentiments of the Lao Government and people toward the late Olof Palme, and to share the sorrow of the Swedish people, the LPDR Council of Ministers has agreed to enforce the following decision:

1. Have all state offices and organizations and all mass organizations throughout the country as well as Lao Embassies and representation offices abroad fly the national flags at half-mast for 2 days -- 14 and 15 March 1986.
2. Organize delegations of the Lao Government to hold a memorial ceremony at the Swedish Embassy in Vientiane and to attend the funeral in Stockholm.
3. Send a message of condolences on behalf of the LPDR Government to the Swedish Government.

Authorize the Foreign Affairs Ministry and the Office of the Council of Ministers to help the Council of Ministers effectively implement this decree.

[Signed] Nouhak Phoumsavan, acting on behalf of the Council of Ministers

[Dated] 4 March 1986

Delegation To Attend Funeral

BK130320 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] A delegation of the LPDR Government led by Transports and Posts Minister Phao Bounnaphon left Vientiane for Sweden on the afternoon of 12 March to attend the funeral of Olof Palme, prime minister of Sweden, who was assassinated on the night of 28 February. The ceremony will be held in Stockholm on 15 March.

The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Inkong Mahavong, minister of agriculture, irrigation, and agricultural cooperatives, and Bouasi Lovansai, deputy minister of transports and posts, together with many cadres concerned. Sten Bag charge d'affaires of Sweden to Laos, was also on hand to see the Lao delegation off at the airport.

LEADERS GREET MPR'S BATMONH ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

BK111433 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Vientiane, March 11 (OANA-KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao PDR, the People's Supreme Assembly and the Lao Front for National Construction, have jointly sent a birthday greeting to the Mongolian top party and state leader Jambyn Batmonh.

Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia, who has just turned 60, was praised by the Lao leaders for his continual efforts to strengthen the relations of friendship, fraternal solidarity, and all-round cooperation between Mongolia and Laos.

"We wish you good health, happiness, and success in fulfilling your noble task, and in leading the heroic Mongolian people forward in socialist building," concludes the telegramme.

SPOKESMAN DENIES ATHIT EXTENSION APPROVED BY PREM

BK130604 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Statement by Government spokesman Trairong Suwankhiri to newsmen at Government House on 13 March -- recorded]

[Text] Some papers have reported that the prime minister has given the green light and made preparations for extending the term of General Athit for 1 more year and that he would seek acknowledgement of this extension at a cabinet meeting. I acted like a reporter when I heard the report -- I became curious and tried to verify it. I inquired with officials concerned with this matter at every level in Government House.

Allow me to inform you that after my verification efforts, I wish to confirm to reporters and the people that the matter has never been discussed, no orders have been issued, and there are no preparations on this matter. Therefore, speculation on this matter is false and I take this opportunity to deny it.

SRV TROOPS AT CAMBODIAN BORDER ANNOUNCE 5 DEMANDS

BK120936 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 12 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] Our reporter reported that on 10 March at 1600, Vietnamese soldiers at a base at border marker 44 east of Ban Non Mak Mun, Tambon Khok Sung, Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province, used a megaphone to read out in Thai and Cambodian five demands on Thailand. They are:

1. Thailand must not provide support or shelter for the three Cambodian groups.
2. Thailand must not conduct ground or air patrols along the Thai-Cambodian border.
3. Thailand must not give food to the three Cambodian groups.
4. Thailand must be held completely responsible for any border incidents between Vietnamese and Thai troops.
5. Thailand must realize that the areas where Vietnamese soldiers are present are the areas dividing the border between Thailand and Cambodia.

Vietnamese soldiers also sent a letter addressed to the commander of the Thai forces at the border area.

Col Prasat Thaenkham, deputy commander of the Burapha Force, told reporters that Thailand's patrol is carried out inside Thai territory and Vietnam has no right to give such an order. Concerning support for the three Cambodian groups, the colonel said Thailand is not involved in any assistance. He said: "Thailand helps only the Cambodian refugees who are children or old people and has nothing to do with the Cambodian Armed Forces. The letter from Vietnam is a secret and has already been forwarded to the higher superiors."

The report also says that on 3 March a Vietnamese radar arrived at Kompong Som port and was transported on a convoy of seven trucks to Pochentong Airport in Phnom Penh where it has already been installed.

COMMANDER ON COMMUNIST SUPPRESSION WITH MALAYSIA

BK121542 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Statement by Commander of the 4th Army Region Lt Gen Wanchi Chitchamnong given to the Public Relations Department correspondent in Narathiwat Province; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] The Thai and Malaysian Governments have agreements on joint operations for the suppression of terrorists of the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM]. We have two committees. One is in charge of suppression by force, while another is in charge of carrying development projects under a joint Thai-Malaysian program. They have been holding meetings regularly. We completed an operation just last month -- an armed operation under joint agreements between our countries aimed at wiping out the CPM bandits. The operations were carried out through coordination -- we never cross each other's border. The Malaysian forces remain inside Malaysia, and the Thai forces operate inside Thailand. It can be said that the operations were successful, although we both suffered injuries. We destroyed CPM bases in Betong and Than to Districts.

There is no problem about our joint armed operations, and we will pursue them because the CPM is responsible for terrorism and causes problems for Thailand. They operate as an illegal racket extorting protection fees and levying taxes illegally on local people. Moreover, the CPM even declares their areas inside Thailand off limits to local people, making it some kind of an autonomous area. Therefore, we must pursue our plan to suppress them, and we are doing it with Malaysian cooperation.

As for our border development program, this is carried out each time we complete military operations. The second committee is in charge of the development work. Again, there are several border development projects to be carried out in cooperation with Malaysia, such as the Kolok River Basin Development Project in Tak Bai District. We plan to build ferries for crossing the river. Both Malaysia and Thailand will invest in this project, and each country will have a ferry for the crossing service.

MCP-Controlled Areas

BK130724 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Statement of 4th Army Region Commander Lieutenant General Wanchai Chitchamnong to Radio Thailand Correspondent in Nakhon Sri Thammarat; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] Malayan communist guerrillas tried to occupy areas of Than To, Betong, and Bannang Sata districts of Yala Province as their own state within Thai territory and to administer their state power in those areas. From past experience, the guerrillas return after a couple of years to areas from which we have driven them out by armed suppression.

Therefore, the current policy of the 4th army region is to deny liberated areas to the guerrillas by developing them. The guerrillas cannot survive in areas where development has been successful.

An example of this is Ban Bo Nam Ron which is located about 5 km from the hot springs where we seized a guerrilla base a year ago. We have cut a road toward the base at a cost of about 5 million baht. The road construction will be completed soon. Once the road reached the former base area the guerrillas will not return.

To deny the area to them permanently, we will set up strategic border villages alongside the roads we have cut. We are now surveying suitable sites for such villages. Watershed areas will be set up as sites for villages for reservists. Guerrillas have used these areas for planting rubber trees, using names of nonexistent persons or cover names to claim ownership of the land. We are checking this out and if we find that the land actually belongs to the guerrillas we will distribute it to poor southern people and retired servicemen. We hope this will eventually eliminate the guerrillas.

CPV ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT ON 1986 TASKS

BK121454 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] On 27-28 February, the party Central Committee's Organization Department held a conference in Hanoi to review party building work in 1985 and discuss tasks related to organizational work and cadres in 1986. Attending the conference were all the comrades in charge of party organization committees from the various provinces, municipalities, the special zone, ministries, and central organs.

After the party Central Committee's Organizational Department presented a draft report assessing the results of its work in 1985 and outlining the tasks concerning party organization and building in 1986, the conference heard reports from Kien Giang, Hai Hung, and Quang Nam-Danang Provinces, Ho Chi Minh City, and the Ministry of Supply on the initial experience gained in guiding efforts to consolidate the organization and streamline the table of organization while renovating the mechanism of management in the spirit of the party Central Committee's sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth plenum resolutions.

Based on the realities at the grass-roots level, the conference affirmed that the recent resolutions of the party Central Committee have started a major change in the renovation of the mechanism of management, and efforts have been made to closely follow this orientation so as to satisfactorily carry out the task of party organization and building. Many localities have reviewed and rearranged the employment of cadres in keeping with the new mechanism of management, especially at production and business establishments and in some economic sectors. Some provinces and municipalities are continuing to consolidate organization, reassign cadres, streamline the apparatus, eliminate unnecessary intermediary links, and reinforce the grass-roots level with cadres.

While focusing on the two central tasks of preparing for holding party organization congresses at all levels and supporting renovation of the mechanism of management, the localities have also carried out their regular tasks of party organization and building. The provinces have also accelerated efforts to make district party organizations firm and strong, consolidate basic party units at state-run economic establishments and party organizations at the city ward level, and carry out the program for training female cadres and cadres with a worker's background....

The conference concluded that party organization and building work last year still showed many shortcomings and weaknesses and in particular did not meet the requirements for the task of renovating the mechanism of management and for the various socioeconomic tasks. It is worth noting that the contingent of cadres was renewed only slowly, the organizational apparatus still remained cumbersome and ineffective, and work methods were bureaucratic and unsuitable to realities at the grass-roots level. Preparing to hold party organization congresses at all levels is defined as a central task, but adequate efforts have not yet been made to provide guidance in this regard; and specific guidelines are slow to come to the various levels. Consequently, only slow progress has been made in preparations for the congresses, and a lot of work remains to be done while a number of localities have failed to achieve high quality in preparing personnel.

The conference decided that organizational work in 1986 must firmly embody the following two central tasks:

1. Concentrate efforts to the highest degree on contributing to the holding of party organization congresses at all levels in preparation for the sixth national congress of party delegates; and

2. And satisfactorily carry out the tasks related to organization and cadres in order to meet the requirements for developing economic structures and renovating the mechanism of management and for the various socioeconomic tasks in 1986 in accordance with the spirit of the party Central Committee's eighth and ninth plenum resolutions.

All localities must continue to satisfactorily carry out the party Central Committee's directives and resolutions on cadre work, party member work, and organizational work while making preparations for holding party organization congresses at all levels.

Summing up the conference, Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and head of the party Central Committee's Organization Department, urged all echelons and sectors to firmly grasp the spirit and viewpoints of the Political Bureau resolution with a view to carrying out satisfactory self-criticism and criticism from the party committee to party chapter level while preparing for the holding of party organization congresses at all levels.

It is necessary to firmly grasp the overall integrated viewpoint and take steady steps in carrying out organization and cadre work; and we must always proceed from realities and the special characteristics of the local situation to resolve specific issues in order to achieve good quality and high efficiency. Consolidation of the organization and streamlining of the apparatus must go well together with efforts to correctly assign cadres, change the workstyle, and renovate the mechanism of management. Satisfactorily readjusting the organization, streamlining the apparatus, and renovating the mechanism of management is actually meant to create the prerequisites for carrying out personnel work in preparation for party organization congresses at all levels.

TRUONG CHINH MEETING WITH CONGOLESE GROUP REPORTED

BK120648 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] On 11 March 1986, Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, received the Congolese Labor Party delegation led by Comrade Goma Foutou, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of its Commission for Ideology and Political Training, which is paying a friendly visit to our country.

On behalf of the CPV Central Committee and the Vietnamese people, Chairman Truong Chinh warmly welcomed the Congolese Labor Party delegation, which has brought the friendship and militant solidarity of the fraternal Congolese party and people to our people. He conveyed his cordial greetings to President Sassou Nguesso and other party and state leaders of Congo.

He sincerely thanked the Congolese party and people for having warmly supported the Vietnamese people in their national construction and defense. He praised the Congolese people for their achievements under the leadership of the Labor Party in building the country and assuring national security. He asserted the resolute support of the Vietnamese party, government, and people for the revolutionary cause of the Congolese party, government, and people.

On this occasion, Chairman Truong Chinh warmly welcomed the glorious success of the CPSU's 27th congress and expressed his full support for the fair and reasonable peace proposals of CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev.

On behalf of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee, Comrade Goma Foutou conveyed President Nguesso's greetings to General Secretary Le Duan, Chairman Truong Chinh, Chairman Pham Van Dong, and other Vietnamese party and state leaders.

He thanked the Vietnamese party and people for their warm hospitality given to the delegation during its stay in Vietnam, and expressed hope to strengthen and further develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and the Congo.

The reception took place in a cordial atmosphere imbued with solidarity and friendship.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY HOLDS PLENARY CONFERENCE

BK130633 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] The Vietnam Democratic Party Central Committee recently held a plenary conference to review its 1985 activities and to discuss orientations and tasks for 1986. Le Quang Dao, secretary of the CPV Central Committee and Bui San, member of the CPV Central Committee, attended and addressed the conference, thereby helping the conference firmly grasp the revolutionary tasks and the internal and external situation.

The conference made a thorough study of the resolutions of the CPV Central Committee's eighth and ninth plenums, in order to apply them to various tasks of the Democratic Party in 1986. After reviewing the domestic and international situation during the past year, the conference issued a statement welcoming the coming CPV Sixth Congress and decided to accelerate a new emulation movement to greet the Congress.

The conference expressed its determination to accelerate all tasks in 1986, strengthen ideological activities, improve organization, consolidate working methods, and strengthen unity to contribute effectively to the revolutionary tasks, while fulfilling all the duties of an active member of the Vietnam Fatherland Front.

TRAN QUYNH HEADS DELEGATION TO PALME FUNERAL

BKL11508 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] On 11 March a high-level Vietnamese Government delegation led by Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, on behalf of the its chairman Pham Van Dong, left Hanoi for Stockholm to attend the funeral of the late Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

BANGLADESH GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATIONS VISITS

OW122112 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 12 -- A governmental trade delegation of Bangladesh headed by Dr. S.M. Farid, vice minister of industry and commerce, visited Vietnam from March 5-12 at the invitation of the Vietnamese Government.

While here, the Bengali delegation held talks with a Vietnamese commercial delegation led by Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Nguyen Manh Cam. They reviewed their trade relations since the signing in 1978 of a commercial agreement between the two countries, and exchanged views on broadening their trade in the years to come. The two delegations signed an agreement on the quantity and value of the goods exchange between the two countries in 1986, an on increasing the exchange of visits of trade delegations to find possibility for the development of economic and trade ties between Bangladesh and Vietnam.

The Bengali guests paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, and visited the house and the office of the late president. They also visited Ho Chi Minh City and had contact with several foreign trade firms. They were received on separate occasion by Minister of Foreign Trade Le Khac and Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son.

THAI BINH REPORTS SUCCESS IN BIRTH CONTROL

OW122139 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 12 -- As an overpopulated province in the Red River delta, Thai Binh has over the past five years made tireless efforts to check its population-growth rate while boosting socio-economic development. As a result, the province's population-growth rate has dropped from 2.17 percent in 1980 to 1.55 percent in 1985, or an average fall of 0.12 percent a year.

This achievement has been made possible, because the provincial authorities have placed birth control among the three most important tasks: increasing agricultural production through intensive farming, crop multiplication, and expansion of cultivated land; strictly applying birth control with each family having two children; and resettling more people to new economic zones. Besides, they have set up an efficient medical network from the provincial down to village level to help carry out birth-control measures.

NHAN DAN ON GRAIN PRODUCTION IN MOUNTAINOUS AREAS

BK111558 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Mar 86

[11 March NHAN DAN editorial: "Rapidly Increase and Stabilize Grain Sources in the Midland and Mountainous Areas"]

[Text] The mountainous and midland areas in the northern part of our country account for 29.8 percent of the country's total natural area and 15.5 percent of the total population. They form a vast region where people of various nationalities live together in unity and have made important contributions to defeating many invasions by foreign aggressors and to advancing the midland and mountainous areas toward socialism. As far as grain is concerned, the northern midland and mountainous provinces have made considerable progress in the past 10 years. Average per-capita grain output increased from 220-222 kg in the 1976-80 period to 252-261 kg in the 1981-85 period.

In particular, the production volume of subsidiary food crops constantly increased at an annual rate of 7.4 percent during the 1976-90 period and 2.5 percent during the 1981-85 period. Subsidiary food crops account for 33-35 percent of the grain production volume in the mountainous areas and 18-19 percent in the midland areas.

The conditions for production in the mountainous areas are very harsh. The sloping soil rapidly loses its fertility, technical supplies are scarce, material-technical bases are imbalanced, the water conservancy capacity is insufficient, and means of communications are lacking. The climate and weather there are also subject to complicated changes. Nevertheless, with the firm leadership of the party and the administration at all levels, with the application of technical progress in production, and with new policies and measures for production management, the people in the mountainous and midland areas have worked hard and achieved good results in agricultural production in general and in grain production in particular.

In the coming years, grain will continue to be a vital strategic issue for the country; and it will be even more important in those areas that are strategic from an military viewpoint. Therefore, the grain issue must be resolved in an urgent but steady manner. The climate and weather in the northern mountainous and midland areas allow for the planting of various types of subsidiary food crops, industrial crops, fruit trees, medicinal herbs, and tropical as well as temperate trees. The per-capita agricultural land in the mountainous areas averages 1,310 square meters, 130 square meters more than the national average. The various types of land still left idle in the mountainous areas account for 30-50 percent of that nationwide.

In the past 5 years, realities show that dozens of districts and hundreds of cooperatives have achieved high crop yields. In 1985, Tuyen Quang City, Ha Tuyen produced 67.3 quintals per hectare, with the high-yield rice area achieving 100 quintals per hectare. The Duc Chinh cooperative, Cao Bang, produced 56 quintals per hectare during the winter-spring crop season. The Thu Lang cooperative, Vinh Phu, and the Tan Hong cooperative, Ha Bac, recorded 91-100 quintals per hectare for their two crop seasons. Meanwhile, the average rice yield for a crop season in the mountainous areas is only 19-21 quintals per hectare, and in the midlands 22-23 quintals per hectare.

To meet the requirement for self-sufficiency in grain and to have marketable grain it is necessary first of all to make everyone realize the presence of an ecological zone that has existed for generations thanks to the important contributions of agriculture. The only way is to rely on oneself to resolve the grain issue. To have a steady supply of grain locally, attention must be given first of all to rebuilding rice fields and combatting erosion as has been done in Ha Tuyen with its terraced ricefields. On the basis of classifying agricultural and forestry lands, it is necessary to determine the types of crops to be planted. The important measures consist of providing water for crops and transforming the environment. By building many dams and reservoirs along with raising and planting marine products and producing electricity, we will help stabilize crop production, control drought, ensure the crop cultivation schedule, and limit to some degree the consequences of waterlogging and floods.

Water not only ensures steady crop yield but also serves as the basis for intensive cultivation and crop multiplication. In the coming years, we can enlarge the irrigated acreage by 30,000 hectares and drain water from 50,000 hectares. The mountainous and midland areas have 70,000 hectares of rice grown on hills, and other types of crops are also planted on hills. It is necessary to broadly use strong seed and apply cultivation techniques designed for sloping land to ensure high output and production volume and to protect the soil over the long term.

The propagation of new techniques in the mountainous and midland areas involves many difficulties, but this task should not be neglected. Creating realistic models, intensifying field observation and on-the-spot study, and disseminating short and precise technical documents are necessary measures aimed at rapidly applying technical progress to production in a vast region inhabited by people of different ethnic groups -- in order to narrow the gap between the various regions and localities.

Investments made in the mountainous and midland areas serve both of the two strategic tasks -- developing the economy and firmly ensuring security and national defense. Building a system of communications lines in the mountainous areas will have the effect of broadening trade and bringing about high economic results. It is necessary to broadly apply the motto "the state and the people work together, the central development and localities work together" in developing the communications system in the mountainous and midland areas; and it is necessary to give special attention to the interests of the laborers in order to have more goods for the market and for social life.

Long- and short-term industrial crops, fruit trees, and medicinal plants can be planted on some 500,000-600,000 additional hectares in the midland and mountainous areas. To rapidly turn this great potential into reality the grain issued is the key to exploiting the hill- and forest-based economy with high results. In the coming years, our entire country will strive to achieve an average per-capita grain output of 310-330 kg. To realize this, grain production must increase 6.5-7 percent annually in the mountainous areas and 12-13 percent in the midland areas. On fully irrigated areas that were often drought-stricken formerly, we can increase crop yield 50-70 percent in the beginning of the year.

Along with water conservancy, the use of fertilizer and good, high-yield seed may result in output increases of 20-30 percent and the application of integrated measures for preventing and controlling harmful insects, and diseases may also increase the yield of rice and subsidiary food crops 5-15 percent.

Faced with the country's need for grain, the cooperatives, districts, and provinces in the midland and mountainous areas are striving to reach the crop yield and output targets set for 1986 as as to have sufficient grain for local consumption, turn out great quantities of marketable forestry and agricultural products for the processing industry and for export, create steady sources of initial capital in every locality and at every establishment, and stabilize and improve the living conditions of people of various nationalities in both the low- and high-lying areas.

AUSTRALIAGOVERNMENT OPPOSES U.S. PLAN TO AID CONTRAS

BK120849 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] The federal government has signaled its opposition to President Reagan's bid to dramatically lift military aid to right-wing contra guerrillas in Nicaragua. The government's foreign affairs spokesman in the Senate, Senator Evans, criticized the human rights record of the contras and said increasing military aid would increase tension in the region.

Radio Australia's Canberra office says the criticism will be sent to the U.S. Administration through diplomatic channels.

HAYDEN BACK FROM MANILA, REMARKS ON MARCOS WEALTH

BK120207 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has returned from Manila, saying it will be difficult to track down assets in Australia owned by the former Philippines' president, Mr Marcos.

Speaking in Canberra, Mr Hayden said the Philippines had asked the federal government to look at the question of recovering any Marcos assets in Australia but, Mr Hayden said, the recent deregulation of Australia's foreign exchange and banking market would make it hard to identify any such assets as detailed records were no longer required.

The foreign minister said he had no idea how much money belonging to Mr Marcos may be in Australia, but he said that if the federal government could repatriate it then this would be done.

Mr Hayden said the level of corruption in the Philippines was breathtaking and that thousands of millions of dollars had probably been stolen by the Marcos family. He said the Australian aid to the country would be tightly regulated to avoid any misuse.

Mr Hayden flew to visit Manila for talks at the end of a tour of Southeast Asia.

Denies Aid Going to Communists

BK120858 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has denied allegations that Australian nongovernment aid was going to communist groups in the Philippines. Mr Hayden said in Parliament there was absolutely no evidence that nongovernment aid bodies which received government support were helping communist organizations.

He said the federal government provided financial assistance for projects in the Philippines run by Australian Catholic Relief and Community Aid Abroad. The organizations were required to provide financial progress reports for all projects which had government assistance. Mr Hayden was responding to a media report today which suggested that funds from Roman Catholic and other nongovernment aid agencies were being spent on revolutionary propaganda by extreme left-wing groups.

The foreign minister also defended Australia's decision to increase aid to the Philippines by 50 percent. He said that because of the increased aid the Philippines Government would consider importing coal, oil, and dairy products from Australia.

Mr Hayden returned from Manila today after talks with President Aquino and government officials.

NEW ZEALAND

EFFECT OF PHILIPPINE CRISIS ON ANZUS ANALYZED

HK130315 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 4 Mar 86 p 6

["Weekwatch" by Chief Political Reporter Tony Garnier: "New Zealand Obligated in Theory but Remains Unmoved"]

[Text] The Philippines crisis has helped the government put another nail into the ANZUS coffin. As the momentum for political change in the Philippines climaxed last week, Australia's Foreign Minister, Bill Hayden, drew gasps from the Beehive [Parliament Building in Wellington] when he alluded to ANZUS commitments.

Echoing comments six months ago, Mr Hayden suggested Australian troops could be required to defend American forces if they came under attack by guerrillas in the Philippines under article IV of the ANZUS Treaty.

Under this article of the 700-word document, each party considered an armed attack on the others to be dangerous to its own security and declared that it would act to meet the common danger.

Dismissed

Prime Minister Lange quickly poured cold water on the idea and reaffirmed that New Zealand would not support military intervention. Anyway, by that stage the New Zealand view was that long-time leader Ferdinand Marcos was for the high-jump and congratulatory messages were heading to Corazon Aquino.

Likewise, the chairman of Parliament's Foreign Affairs Select Committee, Helen Clark, dismissed Mr Hayden's linkage between the Philippines crisis and an ANZUS commitment as "perverse." Yet a liberal reading of the treaty text, which loosely links Australia and the United States with New Zealand, for limited defence and security purposes "in the Pacific area," shows Hayden to be correct.

The preamble expressly mentioned the US armed forces stationed in the Philippines and records the "desire" of New Zealand and Australia "to declare publicly and formally their sense of unity" with the United States to the extent that any attack on those forces would be "deemed" to be an attack against "the metropolitan territory" of all three treaty partners.

Obviously, this is a nonsense. It is stretching a long bow indeed to construe an attack against American soldiers in a faraway Asian country as a direct outrage against New Zealand. Such a construction would be divorced from reality. But that, nonetheless, is the ANZUS Treaty!

If the US bases had been attacked, then legally and morally New Zealand would have been compelled "to act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes." It would have been a legal obligation because ANZUS is a legal document and New Zealand's commitment towards the US role in the Philippines is stated in plain language. And it would be a moral duty because, as successive governments and generations of politicians have claimed ANZUS is the "cornerstone" of New Zealand's defence; the spirit of ANZUS is real.

The present government, however, has sought to qualify the ANZUS commitment. It has argued that ANZUS is a conventional defence alliance, and therefore there is no legal or moral obligation for New Zealand to host visits by US nuclear ships.

Fair enough. The ANZUS partners and other Western allies don't like New Zealand's stance, declaring ANZUS "inoperable" and may well take further steps to isolate or even exclude New Zealand from the Western Alliance. However, various international law experts claim the New Zealand interpretation is valid; ANZUS is a regional treaty which was developed and approved in the late-1940s atmosphere and apprehension about conventional Japanese expansionism (in Australia and New Zealand) and Soviet-Chinese pursuit of world domination (in the US view).

But the treaty language has remained unchanged against a changing world of new power groupings and development of the nuclear age. In responding to global change, the US has attempted to extrapolate ANZUS beyond "the Pacific area" to urge New Zealanders and Australians to contain soviet communism anywhere and everywhere.

New Zealanders (more than Australians) have resisted. Many abhor the direct part in global nuclear strategies. The government has caught the mood to the extent it may bring it the support needed to win a second term.

But in beating an anti-nuclear drum, the Lange Government has also promised to upgrade the capacity of the armed forces to meet the common dangers of a conventional war. Specially one in the New Zealand sphere of interest. To that extent, there is still a general belief in and support for ANZUS. In the view of most New Zealanders, ANZUS remains a backstop to protect New Zealand in the event of a conventional attack.

The underlying circumstances to invoke ANZUS have never arisen in the 36 years since the treaty was signed in San Francisco in September, 1951. Indeed, the Philippines crisis appears to have been the closest the treaty's specific provisions have ever been to being involved. In the event, of course, the US bases were not threatened and the consultative procedures in the treaty were not activated.

In terms of what the Philippines crisis was really about (a populist uprising against dictatorial government), the US bases were not a direct target, Mr Hayden was needlessly alarmist, but he has exposed a weakness in the New Zealand logic.

In Theory

Theoretically, New Zealand should be agreeing with Mr Hayden. A conventional attack against US bases would be an attack against New Zealand sovereignty. That's clear from ANZUS. New Zealand supports involvement in conventional warfare to protect New Zealand's regional interests; Mr Lange has said so. Indeed, New Zealand is building up its conventional arms to deal with such threats. To be consistent, New Zealand ought to be jointing Mr Hayden in declaring publicly its "sense of unity" so that if the Philippines crisis had led to an attack against the US bases, the aggressor would have been under no illusion that the US would not be left to stand alone, and the ANZUS spirit was alive and well.

But, of course, it is not. Clearly, in the wake of the Philippines crisis, New Zealand's stance cannot simply be restricted to an anti-nuclear framework; it has a strong anti-ANZUS and even anti-US aspect. ANZUS is outdated and dead, as far as the Government is concerned.

If this were not the case, then, surely, the Minister of Foreign Affairs would have deliberated, perhaps even consulted the Cabinet, before declaring New Zealand would not get involved in any military operation against Philippine citizens.

The core of the ANZUS text is arguably in the preamble declaration of "sense of unity" and desire of the three nations "to co-ordinate their efforts for collective defence." Plainly, there is no longer such a sense of unity or desire to co-ordinate.

While ANZUS is legally bound to remain in force "indefinitely," it was conceived as a three-power regional treaty "pending the development of a more comprehensive system of regional security in the Pacific area."

The difference in attitude, political will and global interests of the three nations may, however, make a post-ANZUS co-operative development impossible to achieve.

New Zealand's defence review is believed to have brought forward an overwhelming number of submissions urging outright withdrawal from ANZUS and support for the anti-nuclear stance.

Admittedly, the submissions come from the motivated New Zealander. A more pro-ANZUS view may emerge in the poll the review team will conduct nationwide (to reach 1600 people) in May. Plainly, however, the Government seems to be shaping to take New Zealand out of ANZUS, but in which direction is far from clear.

Some submissions argue that New Zealand cannot be defended, whether by nuclear or conventional arms. It is just too small.

A number of people have proposed training a civilian-based resistance force. New Zealanders would be trained in the art of non-co-operation. It would make life impossible for a would-be conqueror. Again, the Philippines crisis provides fuel for thought about the effectiveness of a people-based resistance movement.

It is believed these submissions take issue with defence Minister Frank O'Flynn's idea of guerrilla defence. Instead, as the Philippines proved, a passive civilian-based resistance is designed to save the civilian population from massacre and the country's resources from destruction.

It would be a personalised alternative to both ANZUS and Mr O'Flynn's idea of digging tunnels and blowing up bridges, to make the point that not just nuclear war is abhorrent, but all war and bloodshed.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON 3-DAY VISIT

Arrives 12 March

BK120807 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0753 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 12 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva and a six-member delegation arrived here Wednesday for a three-day visit at the invitation of his Malaysian counterpart, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen. Deputy Foreign Minister Datuk Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir received the visitors on their arrival at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport here.

A Wisma Putra official said Vaduva and his delegation would attend the third session of the Malaysian-Romanian joint committee on economic and technical cooperation.

Vaduva will also call on Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed this evening. Thursday and Friday, Vaduva will have discussions with a number of other Malaysian [officials].

Attends Economic Talks

BK121329 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1311 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 12 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- The three-day third session of the Malaysian-Romanian Joint Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation to explore possible areas of cooperation between the two countries began Thursday [as received], the first meeting after a three-year lapse.

Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said at the session's opening here that the international economic situation and pressures exerted on developing countries by developed nations "have made us more resilient and aware of the need and potentials existing in South-South cooperation."

He said that since the first session in 1981, there had been a gradual build-up in economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Malaysia, he said, believed that there was still scope for further cooperation in the economic and technical fields for both the governments, adding that Romania could play a greater role in the manufacturing sector here. He said Romania had shown increased interest in the sector as could be seen by the number of recent visits made by representatives of Romanian companies to Malaysia.

Malaysia, he added, could draw upon the Romanian experience, particularly in the high-technology and capital-intensive areas of manufacturing such as the production of heavy equipment, machinery, machine tools, automotive equipment and timber-based and chemical-based products. However, Romanian technology and management know-how in the manufacturing sector was not well-known among Malaysian industrialists, he said.

Tengku Rithauddeen suggested that Romania hold exhibitions and seminars in Malaysia and consider demonstrating its expertise in the manufacturing sector by setting up an off-shore plant here to cater wholly to the export market. "The success of such a venture here would be an eye-opener for Malaysian industrialists and would allow them to gauge Romania's capabilities and technology for possible joint-ventures," he said.

The meeting, he said, would also focus on more bilateral trade as the overall trade between the two countries was less than 0.1 per cent of Malaysia's global trade.

He said that while Malaysian exports to Romania were dominated by crude natural rubber which amounted to 97 per cent of total exports in 1984, only a small fraction of Romania's annual import of rubber came from Malaysia -- 4,315 tonnes out of the 80,000 tonnes imported in 1984.

Tengku Rithauddeen said Malaysia would also like to see more exports of palm oil to Romania, adding that "the last time Romania imported Malaysian palm oil was in 1983." He added that Malaysian manufactured and semi-manufactured products had also not been able to make significant inroads into the Romanian market.

His Romanian counterpart, Ilie Vaduva, hoped that the joint commission would be a "big stride ahead in our economic relations." Vaduva said his delegation aimed to conclude agreements on bigger Romanian imports in countertrade and was hopeful of identifying ways for enhanced cooperation.

The technical and economic cooperation that has emerged so far between the two countries are:

Agreement between the Malaysian national oil corporation, Petronas, and Romania's Rompetro, Romconsult, Industrial Export and Import and Petrolexport for cooperation in the fields of oil, gas and petrochemicals;

"The awarding of a contract by the National Electricity Board to Romania's Romelectro to design, supply and manufacture a circuit transmission line;

"A memorandum of understanding signed between the Malaysian railway and the Romanian railway; and

"Five memoranda of understanding on countertrade signed last year between five Malaysian companies and the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Vaduva, who arrived here earlier Thursday [as received] will leave for Bangkok on Friday.

Meets With Rithauddeen

BK130736 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0726 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 13 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen today held discussions with his Romanian counterpart, Ilie Vaduva, on bilateral and international issues. Trade and regional political developments were top on the agenda during the 45-minute meeting at the Foreign Ministry here. Trade between the two countries up to October last year amounted to \$20 million (about U.S. \$8 million) and was in favour of Malaysia.

Tengku Rithauddeen told reporters after the meeting that shipping problems and counter trade were among the topics brought up during his meeting with Vaduva. He said the third session of the Malaysian-Romanian Joint Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation which began here yesterday would look into the problems.

On the Kampuchean issue, Tengku Rithauddeen hoped that Romania would give its support to ASEAN's initiative in solving the seven-year conflict. He said that a solution to the conflict was important as the peace and stability of the region depended on it.

The discussions also touched on the Iran-Iraq war, Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the Palestinian problem and South Africa.

On the Iran-Iraq war, Tengku Rithauddeen expressed concern over the escalation of the war which he said threatened the security of other countries. He appealed to both countries to cease hostilities and to prevent the war from spreading to other countries.

Vaduva extended an invitation from President Nikolai Ceausescu to the Yang Di Pertuan Agong (king) and Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohammad to visit Romania.

WHITE PAPER CALLS 'MEMALI INCIDENT' ISLAMIC PLOT

BK110405 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0342 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 11 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- A Malaysian Government White Paper Tuesday exposed the plot by a leader of the opposition Partai Islam Semalaysia (Islamic Party of Malaysia) (PAS) to seize power in the country by force.

The leader, named as Ibrahim Hamood, had announced the formation of the "Kerajaan Revolusi Islam" (Islamic Revolutionary Government) in Parli last year, says the White Paper tabled in the Dewan Rakyat (Lower House of Parliament) Tuesday.

The White Paper is on an incident in the Memali village in the northwestern Kedah State, about 430 km from here, in which 18 people died, including four police personnel, during a clash with police by a group of religious extremists led by Ibrahim on Nov 19 last year. Ibrahim was also among those killed.

Ibrahim, whom the White Paper also refers to as Ibrahim Libya or Man Libya, is reported to have received some missionary training in Libya for a short while.

Ibrahim and his followers had plotted to capture the nearby Baling police station, kidnap elected representatives and VIP's of the United Malay National Organisation (UMNO) which is the largest component of the ruling National Front coalition and hold them for ransom at the station, demand the prime minister's surrender of powers to the Armed Forces and the release of all PAS detainees, and capture the Kedah Menteri Besar (chief minister) and the state executive councillors and declare an Islamic administration.

The White Paper says that this was to be the plan should Ibrahim and his followers been able to overcome the police who wanted to arrest him and 37 of his followers in his house in Kampung Memali in the Baling District.

Should they be unable to beat off the police, Ibrahim and his men were to run away and hide in Gunung Bayu (Bayu Hills) in the Baling District and recoup their strength for retaliation, draw up a new strategy to topple the government, attack UMNO leaders and raid police stations to seize arms. However, Ibrahim and his followers were unable to execute either plan because of the deaths in the Memali incidents.

The White Paper says the incident was caused by the actions of groups which used religion for their political aims.

Ibrahim is said to have used religious sentiments and influenced his followers to lose their power of reasoning. "As a result, he and his followers were prepared to fight and kill policemen who tried to carry out their duties," says the White Paper.

The White Paper also says Ibrahim and his followers considered any action by the government to maintain peace and ensure public order as cruel in accordance with their own interpretation of the spirit of "Jihad" (crusade) and "mati syahid" (martyr's death).

It quotes Muhamad Yusof Husin, right-hand man of Ibrahim, as saying that Ibrahim's speeches had caused PAS members and supporters to consider UMNO members and supporters and the police as infidels. Since the middle of 1984, Ibrahim had sowed the seeds of extremism among PAS members and supporters through "ceramah" (talks) organised by PAS in Penang, Perak and Kedah states in the northwest.

The White Paper says Ibrahim and his followers also claimed that the present government was a government of infidels and they instigated Muslims to oppose the government by force.

The White Paper also says that Ibrahim and his followers had been influenced by the activities of religious extremists abroad. "These have become their source of inspiration and basis of struggle without taking into consideration the situation and atmosphere in this country which totally differed from that in the Islamic countries concerned," the paper said.

The White Paper says Ibrahim had on several occasions spoken of the success of the "Gerakan Revolusi Islam" (Islamic Revolutionary Movement) in several countries in West Asia.

Police tried to arrest Ibrahim under the Internal Security Act (ISA) on Sep 2, 1984, at his house in Kampung Memali but had to postpone their attempt to avert disorder and possible bloodshed among his 100 supporters who were armed with bamboo staves. Since that incident, they had continued to taunt and challenge policemen maintaining security in Kampung Memali.

The White Paper warns that the government will not compromise with any group that attempts to use force, cause chaos or split the unity of Muslims in the country. "As a government elected by the people, it is responsible for preserving the sanctity of Islam and maintaining public order and national security," the White Paper said.

Ahmad Cites Extremists as Cause

BK111419 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Deputy Home Affairs Minister Datuk Radzi Sheikh Ahmad has said that the Memali tragedy resulted from the use of religion by extremists for their own interests. He said that the government has not yet been able to prove that the incident was incited by the banned Communist Party of Malaya through the exploitation of religion. He added that the government has taken legal action against those involved in undermining Muslim unity and threatening national security.

AQUINO INTERVIEWED ON COMMITMENT TO CHANGE

PM121407 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 11 Mar 86 p 3

[Interview with Philippines President Corazon Aquino by Tiziano Terzani in Manila; date not given]

[Excerpt] Manila -- In her first speech as president last Sunday Cory Aquino promised to make Malacanang a public park and said that the poor of Manila's most deprived areas will be given priority as visitors to it. "Do you not believe you have started with a demagogic measure?" I asked Mrs Aquino, who received me behind a small desk in a room filled with yellow flowers and lit by an ugly neon lamp. "What people want more than a park to visit is land, and you have not yet said anything about agrarian reform. For instance, you have a 6,000-hectare estate: Do you intend to share it out among the peasants?"

"It is not so much a matter of distributing land but of enabling people to share profits," she replied. "By sharing out the land you only create more problems because sugar cane cultivation, for instance, is definitely uneconomic if carried out in small plots. The priority now is to create jobs, to produce more food. Yesterday evening I discussed this problem here with a group of businessmen."

[Terzani] Yes, there are some important businessmen in your Cabinet, but your critics says that the people have no representatives in this government composed principally of wealthy people.

[Aquino] The mass organizations will be consulted, but I could not allocate ministerial posts to inexperienced people.

[Terzani] There is no doubt that you became president on the crest of a wave of unprecedented popularity, but less than 2 weeks later there are already demonstrators shouting outside your office, your government is already accused of being similar to its predecessor, and even some of your own supporters fear that, surrounded as you are by former Marcos men, you will eventually become a mere figurehead president, a powerless lamb amid a pack of wolves. Are you disappointed?

[Aquino] No... Wait before judging me. Only 10 days have passed. Give us at least 1,000 and you will see what I will do. Be a little patient. I have made a pledge of justice and truth. I will honor it. I have to clean out an entire house from the foundations to the roof: How do you expect me to throw out in 10 days the accumulated trash of 20 years?

[Terzani] Immediately after the elections you rejected all proposals -- including U.S. proposals -- of joining a coalition with Marcos. Now your critics say that your government is basically a coalition, since it still retain some loyal Marcos supporters alongside the oppositionists.

[Aquino] It is true, but it is also true that we owe those people a great deal. What happened at the end of February was not forecast by anyone. We did what we did without any bloodshed, and I cannot now ignore that fact simply because I promised to dismantle the Marcos dictatorship and to expel all those involved in it.

[Terzani] You must admit, however, that people find this difficult to understand. During your election campaign you promised to dismantle the dictatorial structure erected by Marcos, but now you have as your Cabinet's defense minister the man who was the architect of that structure and as chief of the General Staff General Ramos, who worked to build it together with other generals loyal to Marcos. Is there not a contradiction in all this?

[Aquino] It is true, but it is also true that without their help we would not be where we are. Without their help we would still be shouting our slogans in the streets. You know, when I announced the boycott I said that within 3 months we would overthrow Marcos, but I honestly did not believe it myself. And now here we are. We have made it and we must be grateful to those who helped us. I ask people to give them the benefit of the doubt.

[Terzani] You are grateful to Enrile, Ramos, and the military and grateful to the Americans for the help they gave you in getting rid of Marcos at the last moment. Are your hands not tied now? Soon after the elections you were very strong, albeit not yet in power, because at that time you owed nobody anything. Then came the coup d'etat, and now you are president but have too many people to thank for it. Ultimately it is as though you had been deprived of some of your power. Is this not so?

[Aquino] Perhaps a little power... But it is not power that I pursue. My idea was to give Filipinos back their rights and freedom. I am already doing this.

[Terzani] You promised national reconciliation, but so far this reconciliation has been in one direction only. You have reached a reconciliation with the military leaders -- who are, however, for many Filipinos only the symbol of oppression and of human rights violations for so many years -- but you have not yet reached a reconciliation with the communist guerrillas who, unless brought back into society, will continue to constitute a source of instability for your government.

[Aquino] What you say is not so... For instance, I have already released all political prisoners.

[Terzani] In theory all, but in practice many of them are still being held in prison on bureaucratic pretexts, and there are already reports that some of those released have disappeared, perhaps killed by the military.

[Aquino] I have already told the minister to obey my orders to the letter.

[Terzani] It is nevertheless true that yesterday's villains have become today's heroes... The generals that you have promoted include some whom the people consider responsible for various crimes committed by the military in the past. There are groups which defend civil rights that are preparing a dossier on some of them accused of torture, for instance.

[Aquino] Yes, but we must wait... There are questions that I cannot answer right away, and you cannot expect me to say certain things to you and everyone else right away, unless you want me to quit this world in less than 10 minutes.

[Terzani] I must insist. For days all the Manila newspapers have done nothing but talk about the vast wealth accumulated by Marcos in America. Some say \$10 billion, some say more. It is well known by this country's people that the wealth of someone such as Minister Enrile certainly does not derive from his low earnings as defense minister.

[Aquino] Wealth belongs to everyone, and all accumulations of wealth will be investigated. If we have proof, we will act accordingly. But do you consider this a major priority at the moment?

[Terzani] One of the thorniest problems you will have to resolve is that of the American bases. During your election campaign you said in this connection: "No sovereign nation can agree to yield part of its territory to a foreign power."

The impression was that the American bases would have to close when the present accord expires in 1991, if not before. Recently, however, there have been rumors that the new administration is considering actually renewing that accord.

[Aquino] Rumors, just rumors. Why heed rumors? Ask me and I will tell you that I will honor the treaty on the bases through 1991, after which I will keep all options open. That is all, not a word more, not a word less.

[Terzani] But the Americans played a major role in expelling Marcos, and the Filipinos again to some extent owe their liberation to Washington. Do you not feel bound by this?

[Aquino] Our relations with the Americans have always been special. I would be dishonest if I did not admit that we do not have such close ties with any other country as we do with the United States.

[Terzani] You are committed to nonviolence, but even some of your supporters say that things in this country cannot be changed without a little violence.

[Aquino] If anyone attacks my government, of course I will have to respond, but it is not the people who attack me. Marcos has only just left, and I am not naive enough to believe that the people he has left behind will now be well-behaved and calm. On the contrary. All they seek is an opportunity to destroy me. But I will not allow myself to be stopped; the people are on my side and I can still draw large crowds in the squares.

[Terzani] Is this your major weapon against your enemies?

[Aquino] I can certainly always appeal to the people to come to my aid.

[Terzani] The main uncertainty about the future concerns what the communists are going to do. Will the guerrillas come down from the mountains? Will they surrender? During the election campaign you described the guerrillas as "brothers and sisters who believe they are fighting for a just cause." What now? You talked about a cease-fire, about immediate negotiations. And now?

[Aquino] I have certainly established my contacts. Surely you do not believe that I have retired for a rest. It is just that not everything can be announced to the entire world.... I assure you that contacts do exist.

[Terzani] Do you expect that many of the communists will return to a normal life in the cities and villages?

[Aquino] I am sure of it. But they demand guarantees. They want to know they will be rehabilitated, they want to know what we are willing to do for them. I face many priorities, and the most important at the moment is to consolidate my power.

[Terzani] Do you intend to legalize the Communist Party?

[Aquino] We have not yet discussed it. Actually they themselves have given me to understand that they do not want legalization.

[Terzani] What about the cease-fire?

[Aquino] We have not yet come to an agreement on that.

[Terzani] Do you enjoy the church's help in this matter?

[Aquino] The church has the best organization in the country. The church has contacts with the people's grass roots. The church is no longer what it used to be; it has changed enormously over the past 2 and 1/2 years.

[Terzani] Do you believe that your husband's death has been avenged now that you are president?

[Aquino] The huge changes that we see around us are due largely to Ninoy's sacrifice. Without his death we would now be a long way from where we are.

FURTHER ON AQUINO MEETING WITH MILITARY

BK130123 Manila PNA in English 0109 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 13 (PNA) -- President Corazon Aquino Wednesday met for the first time the senior military commanders at the highly restricted Intelligence Service of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (ISAFP) compound in Camp Aguinaldo in nearby Quezon City. But the military commanders failed to salute the new commander-in-chief. In brief remarks, Aquino said she had been practicing to execute the hand salute because "I was told before here that I should learn to salute." "I was waiting to try it out this afternoon but you did not salute," she said in jest.

Among those present during her visit were Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Deputy Defense Minister Rafael Ilete, Military Chief Gen Fidel V. Ramos and all generals, flag officers and senior military commanders from all over the country. The officers were earlier briefed on the role of the new Armed Forces of the Philippines.

Aquino reiterated her call for national reconciliation not only with the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines and the separatist Moro National Liberation Front, but also between the military and civilian. "I am happy that the events in February have made it so much easier not only for me and my children to accept you now as our new friend but also the rest of the civilian population," she said.

Aquino said she is not a "plastic sort of person." She stressed that she really meant what she said on the policy of the new government for national reconciliation. President Aquino also met behind closed doors with 34 lieutenant colonels of the Philippine Air Force to hear their gripes over the appointment of their classmate, Lt Col Adelberto Yap to the rank of permanent colonel.

CABINET DISCUSSES PRICE CUTS, NEW CONSTITUTION

HK130523 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpt] The government of President Corazon Aquino will lower the prices of fuel and other local products, revise the constitution, and gear all efforts to improve the economy and the living conditions of the people. The president and her cabinet agreed on holding a constitutional convention to rewrite the charter and make it more relevant to the needs of the people. A committee led by Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel will study the holding of local elections and the election of delegates to the constitutional convention this year.

Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales is designated head of a committee which will study whether or not to proclaim the Aquino Government a revolutionary regime.

President Aquino formed a committee to study the price rollback of gasoline. The last rollback on gasoline prices was in January. Presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag said the decision on another price cut will be known next week.

[Begin Saguisag recording] On the matter of reduction of prices, earlier there was already a decree last January 25 to a 17 percent across the board cut of petroleum product prices which, at the time, was warranted by world oil prices. A further reduction is under study which will take into account the overall impact on the national budget. A final decision on the matter, of the price reduction will be announced after the Cabinet meeting next week. [end recording]

During the same Cabinet meeting, Budget Minister Alberto Romulo said the first quarter budget is short by 5 billion pesos. The deficit was blamed on overspending in the recent presidential elections by the KBL. However, Reorganization Commission chairman Luis Villafuerte assured that the deficits will not affect the wages of government workers.

[Begin Villafuerte recording] I don't think there is any substantial effect that until we can recover and cut expenditures in the balance of the year [as heard]. Remember there are three quarters to go. So, it is I think immature to have to be talking about salaries and wages. I think there is enough to cover those. The capital outlook and other critical operations in government should make up. [end recording]

GONZALES COMMENTS ON GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

BK130137 Manila PNA in English 0127 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 13 (PAN)--Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales Thursday said a formal declaration that the Aquino Government is revolutionary "adds nothing new" to what is already an established fact. Gonzales, who heads the newly created Cabinet Study Committee, told reporters that President Aquino's prudent and cautious posture on the issue may finally be resolved next week when they submit their position paper. Gonzales said the committee was created by President Aquino to study the question more closely.

The other members of the committee are Vice President Salvador Laurel, Minister Luis Villafuerte of the Reorganization Commission, Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco, and Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo. The committee's stand will be submitted on Wednesday during the next Cabinet meeting.

Gonzales said the committee will go over the various memoranda and position papers submitted by private persons, bar associations, and other civic groups to the president. Gonzales said there is also a proposal that should the government eventually opt to declare itself revolutionary, such declaration may be accompanied by a provisional constitution under which the revolutionary government will operate.

The provisional constitution will remain in effect until a new one is adopted, according to Gonzales. Gonzales said the revolutionary government operating under the provisional constitution will self-destruct as soon as the people ratify a new constitution. "We are moving with deliberate haste toward this direction" Gonzales said.

NEW FIRST DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER HAILED

HK121527 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 12 Mar 86 p 9

[by correspondent Encarnita Martinez]

[Text] President C. Aquino has appointed Dr. Jose D. Ingles of Quezon Province and Quezon City as first deputy minister of foreign affairs under Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador H. Laurel. The foreign community, government circles, and the private sector hailed the appointment of Ingles, a career man who served the government from President Manuel L. Quezon down to President Marcos "ably and honorably."

Ingles will assist Minister Laurel in planning and implementing policies and strategies in international relations. Ingles will bring to the foreign service a wealth of talent, experience, integrity, and ability. He was acting minister of foreign affairs, deputy minister, and foreign affairs assistant secretary for 15 years -- from 1966 to 1978 and from 1978 to 1981.

He gained international prominence during his term as chairman of the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the International Conference on Human Rights, the Commission on Freedom of Information of the Press, the Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the UNESCO conference on the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudices, the UNESCO Round Table and Anti-Apartheid, Air Services Agreement, and his participation as chairman and secretary general of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and many and varied roles.

Prior to his service as deputy minister of foreign affairs, Ingles was ambassador to the Republic of Germany for six years and ambassador to the Kingdom of Thailand for four years. He was deputy permanent representative to the United Nations and acting UN permanent representative from 1956 to 1974. A lawyer, professor, and writer, Ingles has written many articles and published several books on foreign relations.

COLUMNIST SEES NEW CABINET SIMILAR TO MARCOS'

HK130038 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 4 Mar 86 p 4

[Column by Luis R. Mauricio: "Uses of Austerity"]

[Text] In her first press conference after her proclamation as President, Mrs. Aquino was asked if she still felt herself bound by her election campaign promise to use Malacanang only to hold office in and not as her residence, and she answered in the affirmative. She said it would be unseemly for her, the leader of an impoverished nation, to be staying in such luxurious surroundings. The times call for austerity, she added, and she must lead by example.

The media people applauded her. So did the rest of the population. And well they should. The country is in the midst of an economic crisis. The foreign debt has moved on to the vicinity of 28 billion dollars. The government is near bankruptcy, much of its funds having been used by Mr. Marcos to buy his way to reelection. Production is at a standstill, sorely affecting the employment situation.

No doubt President Aquino needs everyone's cooperation in a nationwide belt-tightening. However, it seems that the policy of austerity got a terrible thrashing when she announced the following day the composition of her Cabinet. It was obvious that foremost in her mind, when she made her initial appointments to her government, was the desire to pass out the rewards to loyal followers who made her election possible. What prevailed was the common politician's deference to the spoils system.

Had she stuck to a policy of austerity, she could have cut down by two-thirds the size of the Cabinet structure left behind and bequeathed to her by her predecessor. During the Marcos years, many of the traditional departments of the Cabinet underwent split reproduction to meet the demands of politics. Mr. Marcos found it expedient to buy, with sell-paying sinecures, the loyalty of as many followers as possible.

Thus resulted a proliferation of ministries. What was once the department of public works and communications became two ministries -- that of public works and highways and that of transportation and communications. The department of agriculture and natural resources was divided into one ministry for agriculture and another for natural resources. The rice and corn agency was chopped off from the Ministry of Agriculture to form another ministry. The agency on oil development, which properly belongs to the Ministry of Natural Resources, was lopped off from it to form yet another ministry. Tourism development, which used to be under the supervision of the department of commerce and industry, became another ministry. Finally, a ministry of human settlements was organized out of a patchwork of offices that came from all the other departments, to provide another title to the Madame.

On the whole, it was a disgraceful waste of government resources that should never be allowed in a debtor the underdeveloped country. But there was no instrumentality of government to curb the excesses of the dictatorship, no free press through which the people could be heard.

The people saw in the last election the opportunity they were looking for -- to boot out those responsible for all the ills besetting the country. In giving the Aquino-Laurel team an overwhelming majority -- in the face of all the manipulations and terrorism such as only an arch-fiend can devise -- the people expressed their resolve to arm the new administration with authority to clean up the government and enable it to attain development needed to face the 21st century.

That is why it comes as a shocking surprise that President Aquino, in her first official act, formed a Cabinet along the same manning pattern imposed by Mr Marcos, rather than according to the needs of the hour, which is austerity to hasten national progress. Agriculture and natural resources could have been re-grouped into one ministry; ditto public works, transportation and communications. Budget and local governments could have been returned as mere divisions under the office of the Executive Secretariat of Labor, social services and human settlements are related activities which could have been taken care of by one ministry. Tourism could have come in as a bureau under the ministry of finance, commerce and industry. Health, education, youth and sports development could constitute another ministry. An information (read that "propaganda") ministry, a necessary adjunct in a dictatorship, has no place in a liberated society, especially where the President already enjoys the services of a spokesman. In short, austerity would have meant pruning the topheavy bureaucracy.

One can readily appreciate the president's dilemma. She is beset by pressure on all sides to give jobs to the leaders and followers of various political, professional, sectoral and lobby groupings, each of which claims paternity to her victory.

But she could have been blunt and candid with them as President Osmena was blunt and candid when, facing an election in 1945 at the time that the country lay prostrate as a result of the war, he told demonstrating government could not afford to pay them the backpay they were seeking in exchange for their vote -- even if that bluntness and candor meant his defeat.

Bearing in mind that she owes her victory not to any particular party or grouping but to the entire Filipino people who had had enough of Marcos, the president could have reminded them -- in her usual soft voice and engaging manner -- that she had been of the impression all along that the leaders who worked for her election did so, not in expectation of any share in the political spoils, but out of an honest desire to work for the return of "decency, justice, freedom and true democracy" -- to use the tired phrase of a KBL turncoat.

Saying that, she could have stopped all wrangling over choice government posts. And she could have proceeded to work out ways and means to convert the Malacanang Palace complex (including Malacanang Park and the former SMB compound nearby) into a real Government House, in which the separate and disparate government of offices could all be accommodated.

PAPER URGES REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT DECLARATION

HK130036 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 5 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Let It Be So"]

[Text] Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales has said it: The Aquino Movement is a revolutionary government and is not bound by the 1973 Marcos Constitution. However, to be official, the new President must make a formal declaration to this effect.

We can understand the reluctance of Mrs. Aquino in making such a declaration. As we pointed out in our editorial the other day, a revolutionary form of government is worse than martial rule because in the case of the former, it is not bound to observe any constitution and any statute. However, there are remnants of the Marcos dictatorship who are holding out. They have refused to submit their courtesy resignations as requested by the lady Chief Executive. They are like blood-sucking leeches who would cling to power and privilege shamelessly, seeking refuge in the 1973 Marcos Constitution's proviso on security of tenure.

These holdouts should know that, in the first place, the Marcos Constitution was never validly ratified; and second, that even if it still operates, it has been brushed aside by the revolutionary nature of the new government. We urge the new President to issue a formal declaration that she has assumed power by virtue of the will of the sovereign people and that the government she has established is revolutionary because it is factually and validly so.

We urge further that the Batasan be abolished so that its KBL members will no longer be in a position to bargain with President Aquino for them to proclaim her in exchange for the continued stay of local elective government officials 90 per cent of whom are KBL.

Finally, we urge President Aquino to declare all positions filled with presidential appointees, including the judiciary and defense, vacant so she could start the much-awaited revamp of the entire government set-up.

This, to us, is the only way to carry out the mandate given her by the sovereign people -- to clean out the government and to start her administration on a clean slate. We know Cory Aquino will not abuse the absolute powers that inhere in a revolutionary government. We are certain she will not betray the people's sacred trust.

MP CALLS FOR PROSECUTION OF RIGHTS VIOLATORS

HK130034 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 5 Mar 86 pp 1, 6

[By correspondent Elmer Cato]

[Text] Member of Parliament Homobono Adaza said yesterday the Aquino government should immediately prosecute military and civilian officials proven to have committed crimes against the Filipino people. Speaking before the faculty and students at the De La Salle University, Adaza called on the Aquino administration to immediately prosecute military and government leaders for human rights violations and other irregularities committed at the expense of the people in order to prove what he said is the new government's sincerity in implementing an effective social justice program.

"There should be no exception, civilian or military. If they committed crimes, they should be prosecuted," Adaza said. He called on Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief Fidel Ramos not to shield criminals in the AFP.

Adaza recounted the military establishment's human rights records, as he cited numerous cases of summary execution, involuntary disappearances, torture, arbitrary arrests and detention. He said these cases, committed during the previous administration, are documented by both local and international human rights organizations. Adaza, however, said Mrs Aquino's relations with the military may become strained should she decide to go after known human rights violators in the Armed Forces.

Key elements of the Philippine military, who are among those facing possible charges, are said to be among those instrumental in Mr Marcos' ouster and Mrs Aquino's subsequent assumption of the presidency. "The Aquino government should unmask and prosecute these people," Adaza said.

Cases Against Retirees Proceed

HK130525 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Acting Supreme Court Chief Justice Claudio Teehankee yesterday said cases filed against government officials who retired or separated from the service would still be pursued. In a circular to justices and judges, Teehankee said the guidance in such cases is section 18 of rule 3 under revised rules of court. The rule provides that when an officer or a party in an action during its [words indistinct] resigns or otherwise ceases to hold office, the action may be continued and maintained by or against its successor.

COLUMNIST URGES AQUINO TO PROBE MARCOS CRIMES

HK120651 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 1 Mar 86 p 4

["Now and Then" column by Jose L. Burgos Sr: "Betrayal of People"]

[Text] Filipinos who voted for Cory Aquino last Feb 7 will not take too kindly to the lady President's announcement that in the spirit of magnanimity, she will not have the former dictator prosecuted.

Perhaps, she meant the filing of a criminal charges against Marcos for the assassination of her late lamented husband, Ninoy. But insofar as the dastardly and heinous crimes of Marcos against the Filipino people is concerned, there is no earthly reason why the Fled Ilocano should not be made to answer for his many horrible misdeeds.

The custom-made 1973 Constitution may provide immunity for the President, but the Constitution is invalid per se, having not been properly ratified at all. Cory Aquino should immediately set up a special commission to look into all the acts of commission and omission perpetrated by Marcos during the martial law regime. The records are still there, supplemented by the newspapers and other publications. From the facts as will be deduced from the investigation to be conducted by the presidential commission, all the crimes committed by the dictator, his wife and all his subalterns could be traced.

Cory made a big hit with Filipinos when she pledged to do justice to every man who had suffered from the Marcos regime during the long and dark night of oppression and repression. To comply with this promise, a thorough investigation must first be made, after which accountability will be fixed.

"Magnanimity" and "reconciliation" should not enter into the picture at all. Justice to the people who had suffered at the cruel hands of the dictator and his minions must prevail over any other consideration. Failure to prosecute would be a betrayal of the nation.

Thousands upon thousands of people trooped to Malacanang Tuesday night, after word spread like wildfire that the oppressor had fled. The angry crowds destroyed everything in the palace that reminded them of Sir and Ma'am. The infamous barbed wire barricades which had shielded Malacanang were torn to pieces. My daughter, Josie, and husband Bayani, rushed to the palace by the Pasig when news of Marcos' departure spread after midnight. They came home with two pieces of the barbed wires from the barricades across Mendiola Bridge as souvenirs, to remind them of the horrendous times when Ferdinand and Imelda held sway over the lives and fortunes of the people.

I am not a bit surprised that the Marcos children were able to accumulate wealth of their own during the regime. I remember that early during the martial years, after the Kabataang Barangay [Barangay Youth] had been established, then Imee Marcos used to collect money from the cities and towns of Metro Manila by the millions. Quezon City, Manila, Makati and perhaps Caloocan and Pasay used to give her checks for millions of pesos which were never accounted for. I used to see some of those checks given her by Quezon City. Bongbong is reported to own the Security Bank. How did he acquire the majority stock of this financial institution? With money from Papa and Mama or from "earnings" which are shrouded in deep mystery.

COLUMNIST OPPOSES RETENTION OF MEDIA OFFICE

HK120307 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 4 Mar 86 pp 4, 5

["The Jaywalker" column by Arturo a. Borjal: "'Just like Marcos'"]

[Excerpt] President Aquino should never allow the tag, "Just like Marcos," to be appended to her administration. For if the people should perceive her government as one similar to the discredited Marcos regime, the high hopes of the people for a better life and a new day will be dashed to pieces. Some decisions of the President's men are beginning to make the Aquino government "just like Marcos." For instance, the creation of so-called "management committees" -- composed of an owners representative; the military, and the government media office -- to supervise Broadcast City and Channel 4 brings back memories of the first days of martial law. In a democratic society, "management committees" such as these are obnoxious.

The decision, too, to hold on to the Office of Media Affairs, Channel 4, and other propaganda arms of the government is ill-advised. Keeping these mind-control outfits would just strengthen the impression that the Aquino government is "just like Marcos". What President Aquino needs is an efficient Presidential Press Staff which disseminates the truth and informs the public of the President's day-to-day activities.

Teodoro Locsin Jr. is a good and bright young man. His talent and expertise should not be wasted on a detested entity like the Office of Media Affairs. An ideal job of Teddy Boy is to initiate the dismantling of all the chains that still bind press freedom in this country. Simultaneously, Locsin can be an efficient trouble-shooter for President Aquino.

It's now becoming crystal-clear that the local elections should be held at the soonest possible time. Delaying it will only allow the politicians to hold sway over the people's lives. Right now, political proteges of ambitious and scheming politicians are trying to get mayoral and gubernatorial posts. And they want to be there, not because they want to serve the country but to boost their own personal fortunes.

The people should be given the right to elect their own local officials. Holding a local election soon won't really mean much expenditure, considering that the ballot boxes and other election paraphernalia are already available.

President Aquino will be spared a lot of problems if the local elections are held soon. For then, she would not be forced to appoint any Tom, Dick or Harry to the soon-to-be-vacant gubernatorial and mayoral posts. Moreover, the people's new-found enthusiasm won't subside if they get the opportunity to select their own local execs.

The advantage of an early local election is that it will give the government the chance to clean up the voters' list. The present list was badly mutilated by the poll cheaters who connived with KBL and several Comelec [Commission on Elections] commissioners. The new voters' list could serve as a strong foundation for the democratic process.

If they have any delicadeza left, the present Comelec commissioners should resign. For it was they who really committed a high crime against the people by confabulating with the poll cheaters in thwarting the people's will. Right now, there's moral certainty that the Comelec commissioners were involved in electoral monkey-business. And if the Commission on Good Government chaired by Jovito Salonga digs deeper, it will discover legal evidence to warrant the impeachment and imprisonment of several Comelec commissioners.

DISENCHANTMENT WITH NEW ADMINISTRATION SEEN

HK120730 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY ENQUIRER in English 5 Mar 86 p 4

[From "Straight From the Shoulder" column by Luis Beltran: "The Boors of Channel 4"]

[Excerpts] This early, the political alliance between President Aquino's PDP-LABAN [Philippine Democratic Party -- Peoples Struggle] and Vice-President Doy Laurel's UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] has begun to come apart. The tearing points include the failure of UNIDO to get any significant Cabinet positions other than Natural Resources (Maceda) and Government Reorganization (Villafuerte). Widening the tear further is the single-minded obsession of the PDP-LABAN leadership of Local Governments Minister Aquilino "Nene" Pimentel and PDP-LABAN Secretary-General Jose "Peping" Cojuangco to pack the positions of governors, mayors and vice-mayors with their followers.

Vice-President Laurel had previously asked that some other Cabinet positions be given to UNIDO, and for a while the appointments were stopped. However, recently, two new Cabinet positions were filled, with both Ministers coming from cause-oriented groups. Health Minister Alran-Bengzon and Social Services Minister Dr. Mita Pardo de Tavera are from the street parliamentarians rather than any organized group.

The break-away announced by UNIDO Secretary-General Rene Espina is actually a form of pressure politics. The Laurel group wants the Labor Ministry, the Transportation Ministry, the NEDA -- and whatever is left of government corporations.

Can the UNIDO threaten President Aquino? How can you do that to a six-year term President who isn't running for reelection?

At the KBL caucus at the Batasan the other day, the atmosphere was far from funereal. Most of the KBL leaders appear unrepentant and even combative. Former Labor Minister Blas Ople was war-like and threatened revolution if the local officials were ousted by the Aquino administration. Pangasinan Governor Aguedo Agbayani, addressing Prime Minister Cesar Virata, hastened to ask if it was alright to call him that and if indeed Virata was still Prime Minister, Virata answered that he was indeed, still Prime Minister. MP Rene Cayetano delivered a speech suggesting that the KBL cooperate with the new administration -- and was promptly booed. The KBL now plans to take Local Governments Minister Nene Pimentel to court on the issue of the ouster of the governors, mayors and vice-mayors. The man who will draft the legal battle plan, MP Arturo Tolentino, who, incidently, has not yet taken his oath as Vice-president.

One other disappointment in that Thanksgiving Mass was Jaime Cardinal Sin. As a fighter in the battle between "the forces of good and evil," people supported the Cardinal. But when they saw him flash the "Laban" sign and shout "Cory, Cory," it was a bit much. Mr. Marcos accused Namfrel [National Citizens Movement for Free Elections] chairman Jose Concepcion of being partisan and was proved correct by Concepcion's joining the Cabinet. Mr. Marcos also accused Cardinal Sin of being pro-Cory -- and that Thanksgiving Mass proved him right. I suppose now that Concepcion and the Cardinal are out of the closet and Cory partisans, they feel great. But what of Namfrel in future elections -- or was it just a throw-away movement? In the case of Cardinal Sin, who is perceived to be the major leader of the Catholic Church, how is the Church now to avoid a perception that it has entered into a Concordat with the Aquino Government -- similar to that between Spanish dictator Franco and the Spanish Church?

Most people probably won't agree, but what may be the funniest story of this week came from the Central Bank, where Governor Jobo Fernandez announced his bank would soon file a case in the U.S. to try to recover the properties salted abroad by the Marcos and Romualdez families.

If any agency needs to do that, it shouldn't be the Central Bank [CB]. The CB under Fernandez was so accommodating to the Marcoses and the Romualdezes that a Romualdez was put in charge of the foreign exchange section -- which controlled the inward and outward flow of the dollars.

The announcement was undoubtedly conceived by the high-priced advertising agency consultants of the CB (which are getting P30,000 a month till now. Perhaps they should first save this money before they try saving the re-appointment of Fernandez.

A balikbayan [Overseas Filipino] relative who came home this week-end wants to go back home again. He says all that talk that things have changed is a lie. The same people are in charge of the military and stopping people at the airport, as well as raiding houses.

The money is controlled by the same Fernandezes, Zalameas and Mapas. The TV stations all show the President in simulcasts. Cabinet Ministers are still strutting around the Manila Hotel accompanied by bodyguards and disembarking for convoys of government cars. And there are pickets in all the municipal buildings. So what has changed? Oh, the names have changed -- but not the habits. In some cases, it's even the same names.

'MORE INDEPENDENT' POLICY EXPECTED TOWARD U.S.

HK121449 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Mar 86 p 11

[By Marites Danguilan-Vitug]

[Text] The administration of President Carazon C. Aquino is expected to take a "more independent" course in its foreign policy towards the United States because her rise to power had minimal, if at all, American backing. Furthermore, the military rebellion which tipped the balance in Mrs. Aquino's favor also received limited U.S. support.

This absence of more tangible U.S. support may also lead to a change of attitude among Filipinos towards the U.S. from a deep-seated colonial mental framework to a more assertive independence. Interviews with two academics and a ranking military officer showed high expectations that President Aquino would embark on a "less dependent" relationship with the U.S. and that the Filipinos will back her up on this.

The new President will have a strong bargaining leverage with the U.S. on the military bases issue, according to University of the Philippines professor Carol Hernandez, and Aquino can adequately settle the sovereignty issue once and for all or tell the U.S. "to get out." Hernandez, chairperson of the political science department and an expert on security issues, pointed out a "highly possible" option: once the Americans are out of the bases, commercial activities can take place such as shipbuilding and agricultural development.

"We have a chance to chart a self-determined path," said UP Professor Ed Garcia, also of the political science department. Two top priority issues President Aquino should face, he added, are the reexamination of national sovereignty in terms of the presence of the American military bases and foreign investments and the payment of the country's foreign debt. At the heart of the RP-US relations though, is the crucial issue of the American military bases. President Aquino has stressed she will respect the treaty which will expire in 1991 after which she will keep her options open. Hernandez and Garcia think the future of the bases will depend a lot on the degree of politization of the Filipinos. The job of creating awareness on the bases issue thus rests with the nationalist groups, said Garcia. "It is up to us to do our homework, generate popular support for a non-aligned posture, then let her listen to our idea.. We're hopeful she listens enough and does the best for our country. If not, people should speak up," he said.

Garcia said President Aquino should protest the interests of the Filipino since "it is clear that it was power of the people which put an end to the dictatorial rule." He also said the President can receive foreign loans and aid from any quarter "on our own terms," adding that a government can do what it wants as long as it has adequate popular support.

A ranking military intelligence officer who requested not to be named told BUSINESS DAY the Armed Forces, collectively, does not look for U.S. support. "We're not that hot on (being dependent on) the U.S. It's about time we lessen our dependence on the U.S." The continued flow of American military aid, however, poses a contradiction to the desire of some Armed Forces officers to be independent. "That's where we start to bend," he said.

Recent developments indicate that the Reagan administration, is courting the new government. There is promise of more economic and military aid apart from visits of American officials who wish to determine how best the US can help the Aquino administration. "The promised massive aid is calculated to gain favor and cover selfish interests," the Armed Forces senior officer remarked.

In Washington, officials are patting each other's backs for a "job well done" in relation to U.S. foreign policy towards the Philippines. Recently, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger claimed in an interview that the US had aided the rebels. UP's Hernandez said the US ~~merely~~ recognized popular reality in deciding to junk Marcos, "otherwise they would have fallen along with him."

"What the US is doing (claiming credit) is nearly indecent," said Garcia. "We must keep reminding them that they, too, are responsible for 20 years of authoritarian rule." Thus, any US influence on the new government is highly suspect, added Garcia.

FOREIGN POLICY VIEWED VOTE ON U.S. BASES POSED

HK111559 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 11 Mar 86 p 4

[Column By Melchor P. Aquino: "Foreign Policy Issues"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Salvador H. Laurel categorically stated the other day that the new government's foreign policy is "realistic and basic to the needs of a developing nation." As a developing country, he said, the Philippines "must realize it must make no enemies if it can make a friend."

He went to considerable lengths to underscore the commitment of the Aquino-Laurel team to "respecting the Philippine-American military bases agreement until its stipulated expiration in 1991." After that date, he pointed out, "all options will be open for the Philippines."

Speaking of the Philippine claim to Sabah, Minister Salvador Laurel declared, "The issue will be faced frontally, and will be resolved under this administration. It is a nagging problem that this administration will resolve once and for all, one way or the other."

ASEAN is important to the new government's foreign policy, Laurel said. While he indicated that he would support a move to hold an ASEAN summit meeting, he said he would have to consult President Aquino on specific policy.

The measured pronouncements of Mr. Laurel on foreign policy shows an acute awareness of the realities of domestic affairs and international relations. Inherent in his statement that Philippine foreign policy is realistic and basic to the needs of a developing nation, "is a sober recognition of the parameters, imperatives, and dynamics of such policy. That statement is an affirmation of the cardinal principle that foreign policy must serve and function as an instrument of domestic policy."

Not for the new administration are diplomatic capers and adventures on the world stage. From the experience of two decades, a competent and dispassionate observer can readily see that one of the primary purposes of foreign policy, which is to serve as a shield of the nation, is deflected or defeated when the makers and administrators of foreign policy frivolously and wantonly play at power politics. It must be borne in mind that we do not have the experience, preparation, or the resources for power politics or the politics of power.

The commitment of the Aquino-Laurel team on the bases agreement was a major issue in the presidential campaign. Part of that commitment was a pledge to submit the bases issue to a national plebiscite, presumably before the expiration of the agreement. We urge the new administration to consider a national plebiscite as its first and paramount option. Considering the implications of the issue in terms of national security, regional peace and stability, and the future of the country, the question should be resolved through a direct expression of the popular will. It cannot be overemphasized that the bases issue cannot, and should not, be viewed in isolation from the mutual defense pact between the Philippines and the United States and the system of mutual economic cooperation between the two countries. As pointed out by Foreign Minister Laurel, ASEAN is important to the new government's foreign policy. Indeed, ASEAN is, historically and properly, in the focus of Philippine regional policy. Most unfortunately, the untoward turn in Philippine affairs over the last two-odd years cast a dark cloud on this country's standing in ASEAN. It will take some doing to restore the Philippines to its former position of honor in the community of Southeast Asian nations.

To give the matter due consideration, we propose to deal with the Sabah issue in a subsequent column.

It must be said that, with the way the new dispensation looks at foreign policy, emphasis must be laid on economic diplomacy. The Philippines can well profit from the experience of small countries, such as Israel, Finland, Denmark, and New Zealand, which have made economic diplomacy a vehicle for economic growth and development.

There surely are pitfalls along the road of the foreign policy outlined by Foreign Minister Laurel. It is to be hoped that he and his associates may steer clear of such pitfalls. We should not deliberately make enemies, but foes there are in the realm of foreign affairs. It is imperative for the Philippines to look to its defenses in the pursuit of its foreign policy.

DOCUMENTS AT MALACANANG INDICATE MARCOS WEALTH

HK120533 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Officials of the Presidential Commission on good Government yesterday [11 March] disclosed the seizure of documents from Malacanang that showed the wealth of the Marcos family. The documents allegedly show that former President Marcos and his family stashed away an estimated \$10 billion in cash and property. The documents, reportedly signed in code in a blue book, showed pay-offs to local officials, former opposition members, media persons, and Marcos associates. Also found were documents on the alleged diversion of foreign aid in banks abroad and purchases of property and shares in all blue chip corporations and savings and trust accounts.

Meanwhile, Sorsogon Governor Juan Frivaldo said he has documents to show Marcos' ownership of property in Australia and in the United States. Frivaldo had supplied data to back up the series of reports in the San Jose MERCURY NEWS in California on Marcos' illegal wealth.

[Begin Frivaldo recording] ... with Jovy Salonga so when I met him, we had a long talk and I said: Okay, we'll discuss this later on, because there are now more hidden wealth coming out that has not been divulged yet. So we thought that \$350 million investment in New York was a shocker until we heard about Australia. One of them is a hotel casino in the city of Adelaide reportedly worth \$150 million. Another is a hotel in New South Wales costing about \$100 million, and my informer, who is from Australia, told me there are about six or seven more.

You can imagine two projects costing already \$250 million, so I could imagine it will be over \$300-\$400 million. Most of the wealth, at least in the West, are concentrated in Los Angeles and San Francisco. So right in San Francisco I could imagine there must be over 150 properties. There is a tower which I think is 17 floors -- they call it Little Malacanang because most of these cronies have apartments there. An apartment there costs about \$300,000-\$400,000. I'll offer my services to President Aquino and her new government. [end recording]

SALONGA COMMENTS ON TRIPS, CONTRIBUTIONS TO REAGAN

OW121231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1208 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 12 KYODO -- Officials of a government probe body tasked with investigating and recovering alleged ill-gotten wealth of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos left Manila Wednesday afternoon for Washington. "We are leaving to familiarize ourselves with the proceedings going on in various courts in the United States, hopefully to receive more pieces of evidence," former Senator Jovito Salonga, chairman of the cabinet-level Commission on Good Government, told reporters at Manila Airport.

The five-man commission was created February 28 by President Corazon Aquino to investigate allegations that Marcos, his wife Imelda and their cronies looted the country's treasury by as much as 10 billion dollars during their 20-year rule. Salonga said the commission will also investigate a Manila newspaper report saying Marcos had contributed 7 million dollars to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's campaign fund in 1980 and another 60 million dollars to various Reagan administration officials sympathetic to his administration.

Asked whether he was satisfied with the cooperation being shown by U.S. authorities, Salonga said, "I have no reason to be dissatisfied yet." He said the commission had not set any timetable for the recovery of the assets allegedly bought by the Marcoses with government funds. "It will depend entirely on the determination of the courts which are entirely beyond our jurisdiction," the 62-year-old former senator said. He said documents in the possession of the probe body are "very adequate for the purpose of American courts in New York."

Salonga had earlier provided "dynamite evidence" to U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz. The democrat congressman said the evidence showed the link between Marcos and American lawyers managing his properties in New York. Solarz, who headed a three-man congressional delegation to Manila last week, also disclosed that the Marcos' New York real estate property alone is worth at least 350 million dollars.

Salonga, however, pointed out that they still need to discuss with "responsible American officials questions of policy and thrash out very difficult legal issues with their legal experts." He stressed that the Aquino government is determined to recover what properly belongs to the country. "I think we are determined as any revolutionary government can ever be determined," Salonga said.

KBL FORMS COUNCIL TO REVITALIZE PARTY

HK130032 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 12 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[By Miguel Genovea]

[Text] The KBL formed yesterday a council of leaders to revitalize the party, which was badly shaken by the departure of its leader, former President Marcos.

The council, made up of young KBL leaders, has chosen MP Manuel Garcia (KBL, Davao) as its temporary head. Garcia is also the assistant majority floorleader.

In a meeting at the Manila Intercontinental Hotel, the KBL leaders agreed that the initial task of the council would be to revitalize the party, recommend a new name for the party and decide on the composition of the party leadership. The 31-member council, which will serve as a core group of the KBL, is made up of two members each from the 13 regions, Cavite Gov. Juanito Remulla, representing the governors; Olongapo City Mayor Richard Gordon, representing the mayors; Eulogio Lerum, one of the vice presidents of the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines, representing the labor sector and two other sectoral representatives.

Garcia said that the KBL leaders will go to their respective constituencies to sound out party leaders down to the barangay leaders on the three-point revitalization program. The council of leaders will meet again on Thursday to discuss its position on the form of government the present regime is setting up. President Aquino is scheduled to hold today her first Cabinet meeting to take up, among other things, the necessity of a new charter and the proposed proclamation on the revolutionary character of the Aquino government.

Garcia said the KBL leaders also decided to write Speaker Nicanor Yniguez and Majority Floorleader Jose D. Rono urging them to call a bipartisan caucus to discuss issues affecting the Batasan. Although this issues were not disclosed, it was understood that this will include the move to recognize the Aquino government and the proposal to scrap the Batasan in the event a revolutionary government is proclaimed.

As an initial step to solidify the KBL, a nine-man KBL executive committee was formed last week, with Prime Minister Cesar Virata as the chairman. Besides Virata, the committee members are Yniguez, Rono, Arturo Tolentino, Jose D. Aspiras, Simeon Datumanong, Alfonso Reyno Jr., Marivic Calderon and Blas Ople. There are proposals to replace the name KBL to Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas (PNP). Being boosted as head of the party is former Labor Minister Blas Ople.

REGIME SERIOUSLY CONSIDERING DIALOGUE WITH REBELS

HK120319 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 5 Mar 86 p 2

[By Roy S. De Guzman and Bing Formento]

[Text] Government and military officials are seriously considering proposals coming from rebel leaders for a dialogue to seek solutions to the brewing communist problem in the country. Presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag, told the PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER yesterday that Aquino's government is committed to have the talks with the rebels push through. "Consistent with our policy of national reconciliation, we are giving due consideration to the rebels' offer for a dialogue," Saguisag said. He said Aquino is set to announce the formation of a "committee on national reconciliation" which will handle the communist problem.

Saguisag, however, said that "as much as we welcome these initiatives from the Left, we cannot immediately act on their requests." At least two ranking leftist leaders have indicated their desire to have talks with Aquino. The first, an unnamed alleged top-ranking leader of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), disclosed this in an interview with the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. A second, Kabataang Makabayan [National Youth] secretary, General Joven Peleador shared this view in an exclusive interview Monday with the PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in a municipality north of Manila.

In the INQUIRER interview, Peleador aired his willingness to appear in person -- together with six other KM national executive board members -- and reveal his true name. The KM is a 10,000-strong underground youth organization spearheading protests against deposed Pres Marcos' government from 1964 to 1972, when it was forced underground by the imposition of martial law. It then joined the clandestine rebel alliance, the National Democratic Front (NDF), and is second only to the combined CPP-NPA estimated strength of 30,000 armed insurgents.

As this developed, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief Gen Fidel Ramos were reported to be conferring with military officials yesterday on the problems cropping up with the release of political detainees and the rebel offer for dialogue. The military officials, however, have no immediate comment on the CPP and KM proposals for an audience with top government leaders. Enrile and Ramos are to meet anew today with Presidential Commission on Good Government Chairman Jovito Salonga, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo and Saguisag on the matter.

A released rebel priest, Fr Edicio de la Torre, said that he believes the rebels would talk "only with the release of all political detainees." "Those who are engaged in armed struggle will not seriously consider the talks if the military continues to hold tremendous power," said De la Torre, an alleged high-ranking NDF official. "Even before our release," De la Torre stressed, "we strongly urged both sides to seriously consider the plan for them to sit down in a dialogue." "Cory is not only sincere but committed to the fulfillment of her promise to restore democracy in the country," he said. De la Torre believed, though, that "the talks should start as soon as possible."

Militant Youth Groups Want Talks

HK120317 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 4 Mar 86 pp 1-2

[By Roy S. de Guzman]

[Text] A ranking leader of the Kabataang Makabayan (KM) [National Youth] yesterday asked for a dialogue with President Corazon C. Aquino's administration to discuss the possibility of legalizing the banned youth organization. In an exclusive interview with the PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER, the KM leader, who uses Joven Peleador as his nom de guerre, said the dialogue could turn out to be the first significant step towards a fruitful meeting between the government and communist rebels.

The same proposal was aired by militant student and labor groups. Leaders of the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) [1 May Movement] and the Kamalayan student group told the INQUIRER they are seeking the talks to discuss how best they could help in strengthening the new government.

Peleador, KM secretary general, said he and six other members of the KM national executive board came up with their proposal after noting the sincerity of the Aquino administration in implementing changes in the country. "The week-old regime of Pres. Corazon Aquino showed its sincerity in implementing drastic reforms in the country," said the 26-year-old Peleador. "We are willing to cooperate and assist in bringing about full democratization in our land, and in dismantling the vestiges of fascism brought by Mr. Marcos' 20-year misrule." He refused to give details on how the KM could help Aquino achieve this goal, saying "it could pre-empt the talks."

Peleador, said he is willing to course through the PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER or a cabinet member who knew about KM's plans the requirements before such a dialogue could take place. [as published]

Asked if the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] -NPA will follow the initiative taken by the KM, he said: "I cannot speak for them." He added, though, that he is willing to facilitate the negotiations between the government and other rebel leaders.

Nick Elman of the KMU national executive board disclosed they would ask for the release of all detained trade union leaders. Among several workers in jail are KMU national council member Romy Castillo and labor leaders Cesar Bristol and Joel Maglungsod. The KMU he said, is also demanding constitutional reforms in labor and agrarian problems, complete revamp of the Labor Ministry, 25 percent across-the-board increase in wages and allowances, and, prosecution of all corrupt and inefficient labor officials.

During past conversations with the INQUIRER, where he refused to be quoted, Peleador expressed an inclination to join opposition forces rallying behind Aquino than to boycott the polls. The KM National Executive Board, he said, had proposed participation in the electoral exercise to the rebel leaders, but they were overruled by hard-line boycott advocates. The KM, according to Peleador, believed that Marcos can be weakened through a board unity of opposition forces against the ailing and aging Marcos. "The turn of events had proven this point."

Peleador also hailed the triumph of "people's power", saying it was a learning process for every Filipino, "including those of us in the left." He said it was "high time" that they reassess many of their strategies and tactics, "especially with regards to pursuing our goals."

The communist leadership had previously announced that it would be ready to engage government soldiers "in an almost equal capacity" with respect to arms and numbers by 1987. They've been quiet on this point but political observers noted that the communists definitely suffered a "setback" with the opposition's takeover of the government.

Should the talks prove successful and the KM is legalized, Peleador admitted to be "at a loss" as to what KM may turn out to be. He said, however, that KM will continue to advocate national democracy and push for the realization of a truly sovereign nation."

The KM was founded on November 30, 1964 by detained Communist Party leader Jose Ma. Sison. Some CPP Central Committee heads Rodolfo Salas and Rafael Baylosis and Nur Misuari, head of the secessionist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), were former members of the militant youth group.

PANAY NPA VOWS TO CONTINUE ARMED STRUGGLE

OW130747 Tokyo KYODO in English 0729 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Iloilo, Philippines, March 13 KYODO -- The Communist-led New People's Army (NPA) in the central Philippine island of Panay said it will not surrender to the new government of President Corazon Aquino. In a taped interview by the underground National Democratic Front (NDF) broadcast by a local radio station here, an NPA commander said President Aquino is still under the influence of "U.S. imperialism." The NPA commander, who identified himself as "Ka Tony" (Comrade Tony), said they will continue their 16-year armed struggle. The NPA and the Communist Party are aligned with left-wing students, workers, peasants and religious groups within the NDF [National Democratic Front].

"Outright, we declare that we are rejecting the full offer or demand for surrender, whether it comes out of the barrel of the gun of the fascist Armed Forces of the Philippines or wrapped in the glitter of reconciliation, cooperation with the new order, or what not," he said.

He said the NPA should be recognized for its role in toppling Marcos, who fled the country with his family February 26 at the height of a military rebellion that paved the way for the Aquino government. Aquino has said she wants a six-month cease-fire with the 16,000-strong NPA during which she will hold a dialogue for national reconciliation.

The NPA commander said the country under President Aquino is still "operating within the same basic system" like the Marcos regime which could not be expected to free itself from the stranglehold of foreign domination. "We will carry forward the people's struggle till final victory in the not so distant future," he said. "There is no turning back, only forward."

APRIL 6 LIBERATION MOVEMENT TO DISBAND

HK121600 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 5 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] The urban guerilla group April 6 Liberation Movement yesterday said it is now in the process of disbanding as an armed group because "the people have won." "Its members, however, shall continue serving the people through open and legal organizations and through government service," top April 6 Liberation Movement leader Gerry Esguerra said in a statement furnished MALAYA. He said their members and other leaders, including lawyer Renato Tanada, grandson of ex-Sen. Lorenzo Tanada, have now left the underground and "are ready to meet with President Aquino and Vice President Laurel."

Esguerra, who once eyed the Quezon City mayoralty post, added that the movement is extending "unconditional support for the revolutionary government of Mrs. Aquino."

Tanada and Esguerra are members of the movement's central committee and went underground in 1980 when the deposed Marcos regime issued a presidential arrest warrant against them.

The movement's actual strength has never been known. But the military during the martial law years have the movement as one of its priority targets.

'LIGHT A FIRE' MOVEMENT REPORTEDLY DISAPPEARS

HK120639 Hong Kong AFP in English 0553 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 12 (AFP) -- Only two weeks ago entering the plush marble floored lobby of the five-star Manila Hotel was a bit of an ordeal. A white cloth-covered table, manned by uniformed men and women with metal detectors, barred the door. Politely but firmly they demanded that you open handbags and briefcases for a thorough finger-picking search, and at times stand arms akimbo as a metal detector was run lightly over your body.

The same routine had faced tourists and businessmen every day in every one of the city's main hotels for more than a year, until former President Ferdinand Marcos fled the country for Hawaii late last month. Overnight the security desks disappeared.

"There was a meeting of all general managers of all the five star hotels, and they decided the security situation was back to normal, and there was no more need for the security desks," said a public relations officer of one of the five-stars which also used to hand guests a "fire emergency drill" card on check in.

Behind the relaxed security, as everyone in Manila knows, is the apparent disappearance of the anti-Marcos right-wing "Light a Fire Movement" which is held responsible for at least seven major hotel fires in the country since October 1984. In the worst blaze, 27 persons, most of them foreigners, died in the luxury downtown Regent Hotel in February 1985.

OPTIONS FOR RESOLVING COMMUNIST INSURGENCY VIEWED

HK120753 Hong Kong AFP in English 0737 GMT 12 Mar 86

[By Teodoro Benigno]

[Text] Manila, March 12 (AFP) -- A ceasefire is currently in effect between communist guerrillas and the Philippine military, sources said, and analysts believed that if President Corazon Aquino played her cards right this break in the fighting could eventually extinguish the communist rebellion.

Sources close to both the government and the New People's Army (NPA) leadership have told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE the "de facto" ceasefire was the result of "mutual tolerance" although the communists sought formal ceasefire negotiations. Mrs Aquino in a recent interview indicated that such a de facto ceasefire could "test each other's sincerity" as she released over 500 political detainees including Jose Maria Sison the ex-chairman of the Communist Party.

Both the government and the estimated 18,000-strong NPA are split into hawks and doves on how best to deal with each other after 18 years of rebellion that have reportedly claimed over 100,000 lives, according to sources. The hard core of the communist leadership, the sources added, regarded the Philippines as still a "preserve or colony of U.S. imperialism" with little changed, while the doves wanted to give Mrs Aquino every change to make good. Mrs Aquino and her human rights advisers regarded the NPA insurgency as a social problem while Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and some generals regarded it more as a security problem and quibbled at Sison's release, the sources said.

They added that the Communist Party and its military arm the NPA were caught off-balance by the tremendous popularity of President Aquino and the "miracle" of people power that overthrew Ferdinand Marcos on February 25. The communists boycotted the elections which they called a farce.

The sources said that Mrs Aquino would have to take a more nationalistic position vis-a-vis the United States which propped up the discredited and even hated regime of Mr Marcos for 20 years. The Communist Party's broad-based National Democratic Front (NDF) March 10 announced it would "continue to oppose U.S. strategic, economic and military interests in the Philippines." This meant they intended to judge Mrs Aquino on how she can resist the alleged harsh, anti-nationalist conditions imposed by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund on financial aid to the Philippines, observers said.

The communist leadership has also railed at the alleged privileged position of U.S. multinationals, but their biggest salvos have been directed at Washington's largest military bases overseas -- Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Airbase -- which are both in the Philippines. The communists want the bases out. Mrs Aquino "wants her options open."

De facto or formal ceasefire, the communists intend to keep their arms "for our protection in the 63 or 74 provinces where the NPA operates. [no closing quote as received]

President Aquino's biggest ace in the conquest of poverty and the near economic chaos bequeathed by Mr Marcos is her economic and financial program now being drawn up by Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin. With foreign debt at 26 billion dollars, exports plummeting 10-15 percent, per capita income down to 500 dollars, unemployment-underemployment at about 35-40 percent, Mr Ongpin will have to come out with something soon.

Mr Ongpin's first remarks on the subject indicated an economic program similar to that successfully applied in South Korea by improving the purchasing power of two-thirds of the country's 54 million population. This is where the "mini-Marshall" program mentioned by U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz comes in, a private sector fund drawing "soft" resources from the World Bank, International Finance Corp, Asian Development Bank and others. Mr Solarz, a recent visitor, is chairman of the Congressional Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs. The stress would be on agriculture, with Filipinos putting up counterpart money. Mr Ongpin recently said "you can say we want the farmers to be the new emerging middle class." Helping out would be Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion who they say needs a lot of "luck, pluck and buck" to restore life into a moribund trade and industry which Marcos and his "cronies" reportedly plundered and pillaged.

If their programs succeed or at least turn the crisis around, Mrs Aquino is confident she can hold out the hand of "political amnesty" to the communist leadership and NPA, and secure their arms, sources said. This could take three to five years, demand tremendous good faith on both sides, including of course the 250,000-strong Armed Forces whose unpopularity in the countryside for excesses and abuses is well-documented, they added. A lot would also depend on Washington's willingness to grant aid without, or with very few strings as Mrs Aquino wanted, the sources said.

SOUTHERN 'WARLORD' DENIES FLEEING IN LANAO DEL SUR

BK130348 Manila PNA in English 0327 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 13 (PNA) -- A staunch leader of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos has denied reports that he has joined an outlawed separatist organization to topple the newly installed government of President Corazon Aquino. "I still feel part of the Armed Forces of the Philippines," Mohammad Ali Dimaporo, one of Marcos' influential Filipino Muslim leaders, said in a telegram Wednesday to military authorities.

Dimaporo was relieved last week by the Aquino government as governor of the predominantly Muslim province of Lanao del Sur and president of the state-funded Mindanao State University in Marawi city, 800 km south of here. His relief was based on existing laws that the term of local officials expired last March 3.

Reports here said that Dimaporo, 63, had fled last week to a mountain fastness in Lanao del Sur Province along with some 500 heavily armed men, some of them with the banned Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). "We will never fight the military," Dimaporo said in his telegram to Mindanao Regional Commander Brig Gen Rodrigo Gutang. He said he had been a "true and reliable ally of the military in the Mindanao region."

Dimaporo has been credited for the surrender of thousands of secessionist guerrillas to the government the past years. But, he added, that if the military "hears personally anything bad about me, just let me know."

Dimaporo was earlier identified by military chief Gen Fidel V. Ramos as one of Marcos' political warlords provided with high-powered guns for the Feb 7 snap presidential elections.

His brother, Monib Dimaporo, a ranking regional government official in Mindanao, said that the former provincial governor is scheduled to return some 200 assorted firearms on Thursday to the military authorities.

The former Marcos supporter had earlier surrendered to the military some 30 guns, including the U.S.-made Armalite rifles. The former governor's son, Abdullah, also accused his father's political opponents of trying to drive a wedge between his father and the Aquino government. He said he was "shocked" upon hearing the report on television that his father had fled to the hills and joined the secessionists. "I think there is a third party that is trying to agitate armed confrontation between my father and the new government," he said.

REPORTED 'MASSACRE' OF CIVILIANS DENIED

BK130249 Manila PNA in English 0217 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Tagum, Philippines March 13 (PNA) -- Military authorities Thursday blamed some nuns belonging to a human rights group for feeding newsmen exaggerated reports that helicopter gunships killed 90 civilians when they dropped bombs in retaliation for a rebel attack here last week. Col Marcelo Blando, commander of the first scout ranger regiment, denied that 90 civilians were killed during a gunbattle between a 60-man communist New People's Army (NPA) attacking force and Army scout rangers last March 1. Blando said the only casualties were two rebels, two children held hostage by rebels, and a scout ranger.

Colonel Blando said the two children were hit in the crossfire during the military's counter attack. He said a helicopter was dispatched to the scene to support ground troops going after the rebels. But some nuns told reporters that 90 civilians were killed during a bombing raid by an air force helicopter gunship. According to Blando, a Canadian television crew which went with scout rangers last Thursday to cover the battle "found no trace of aerial massacre."

A constabulary general also denied the reports that 90 civilians were massacred by helicopter gunships in Tagum, last March 1. "You can hang me for it," said Brig Gen Meliton Goyena. General Goyena was sent to Davao del Norte Province, south of here, last Saturday by Military Chief General Fidel V. Ramos following reports that 90 civilians were killed during a military operation in the province.

In denying the alleged massacre, General Goyena said "I place my profession at stake here. But I can surely tell you that there was no massacre of civilians." General Goyena admitted that the military launched a counter-insurgency operation starting Feb 27, but he said only seven were killed.

The fatalities, he added, including two children, an amazon and three dissidents. The unverified report that 90 civilians were killed during an air assault operation was issued last week by the MEDIA MINDANAO NEWS SERVICE (MMNS) and published by PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in Davao City.

MANILA BULLETIN ON IMPROVING MILITARY MORALE

HK111539 MANILA BULLETIN in English 11 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Morale Booster"]

[Text] The practice of extending the services of generals who have reached retirement age had a demoralizing effect which the old administration underestimated.

The issue of the "overstaying" generals was fanned from time to time, surreptitiously, by no less than the adversely affected personnel in the Armed Forces. The practice was one of the reasons the old administration did poorly at the polls in the voting centers near military camps. It is possible that the issue contributed to the prolongation of the insurgency problem.

Now, 23 generals have been retired and 24 more will be retired next month. Additionally, many retirable field grade officers such as those holding the ranks of major up to full colonel will be retired. All these retirements will sweep upward dozens of younger military officers. The result will be an improvement in the morale of the military establishment.

The retirement of retirable officers should be the first step in improving troop morale. More and more the high authorities should hear the complaints from the ranks. Medicines and medical care should be made available to the soldiers and their families because the soldiers' pay is low.

In the past, the benefits intended for the troops were waylaid along the bureaucratic route. While some profited immensely from contracts, the troops were left miserable. The irony is that the appropriations for defense have always been high. Yet the defense establishment has had to rely on assistance from the United States.

MNLF AUTONOMY TALKS SAID JEOPARDIZED BY MANILA

HK130553 Hong Kong AFP in English 0516 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Singapore, March 13 (AFP) -- Hopes for Moslem autonomy in the southern Philippines have been jeopardized by Manila's lukewarm response to contacts so far, pro-autonomy forces said Thursday.

Plans to send a top-level delegation of the pro-autonomy wing of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) headed by Dimas Pundato to Manila Friday may have to be cancelled or amended, Firdausi Abbas, secretary-general of the Bangsa Moro Islamic Party (BMIP), told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE by telephone from Kuala Lumpur. Mr Abbas, whose brother M.Y. Abbas was to join Mr Pundato in heading the MNLF delegation, said he could "foresee some problems" because the new government in the Philippines seemed to be backtracking from earlier indications it was prepared to grant autonomy.

Talks in Manila this week between Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and a preliminary three-man MNLF delegation were "not what we expected," Mr Abbas said, adding that government policy on the negotiations was not clear. He suggested this was a result of a power struggle within the new government, with Mr Enrile jockeying for position and possible higher office.

Mr Abbas also accused "vested interests" of trying to block the talks because they wanted to maintain control of the natural resources found in the 13 predominantly-Moslem provinces of the southern Philippines. With the BMIP, pro-autonomy Moslems had "shifted from the military to the political arena to try to establish a forum by which the problems in the south could be resolved peacefully," Mr Abbas said. "But if the government bows down to pressures from vested interest groups, then we will have to react," he warned.

His brother, Professor M.Y. Abbas, confirmed that the delegation scheduled to leave Friday for Manila might have to be scaled down at the last minute unless they received a favorable report on further preliminary talks Thursday. In Prof. Abbas' view, the government was surprised and perhaps alarmed at the many declarations of support his group had received since the announcement they were returning to Manila for autonomy talks.

Prof Abbas, who has lived in exile for 11 years, said he would in any case return to Manila Friday as president of the BMIP, a post to which he was elected in absentia in December.

But Dimas Pundato might instead travel to Saudi Arabia for a meeting of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to which two other faction leaders, Nur Misuari and Hashim Samamat, would also be invited.

Mr Salamat favors autonomy, while Mr Misuari, who signed the December 1976 Tripoli Agreement on autonomy for the Moslem south, wants full independence.

Mr Misuari and Prof Abbas both say they have the backing of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which participated in the Tripoli negotiations. According to Prof Abbas, the OIC told his group some time ago to accept autonomy if it was offered and the organization would then recognize them.

CONSTABULARY FORCES SURROUND NIGERIAN EMBASSY

HK131055 Hong Kong AFP in English 1040 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 13 (AFP) -- Paramilitary troops surrounded the Nigerian Embassy here Thursday following an order by the Philippine Government to evict close to 200 students who have barricaded themselves inside to demand higher allowances.

Brigadier General Renato Montano, the paramilitary constabulary chief in Metropolitan Manila told the protesting students that he had "instructions to storm this place but said there would be no violence applies," a spokesman for the students said.

The spokesman, John Paul Ajaelu, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE by telephone that representatives of the unarmed students numbering 180 met with Brig. Gen Montano and a representative each of the Foreign and Education Ministries. They promised not to storm the compound in the meantime and to communicate the students' demands to the Nigerian Government as the students pledged to end the siege as soon as they received increases in their allowances, he added.

Mr. Ajaelu said earlier Thursday that they were ready to evacuate the compound, located in nearby Makati District, after having been assured that their demands would be granted by their government. He said they were informed by an embassy official that all their demands "will be complied with" if they vacate the mission compound. Some 400 Nigerian students are studying in the Philippines, most of them taking advantage of low tuition fees and living costs.

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